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(54) Title: EMTHOD OF SCREENING TRANSPORTER INHIBITOR

(54) 発明の名称: トランスポーター阻害物質スクリーニング方法

(57) Abstract: It is considered that a method of measuring a transporter activity by using a budding vaculovirus expressing no endogenous transporter on its membrane has a low background and thus enables highly sensitive measurement of the target activity. Using this method, functional changes caused by SNPs in transporters can be measured on substrates over a broader scope. Thus, it is applicable to tailor made therapy programs.

(57) 要約: 膜上に内因性トランスポーターを発現していない出芽パキュロウイルスを用いたトランスポーター活性○ 測定法は、バックグラウンドが低く、目的とする活性を高感度で測定できると考えられた。また、このような方法によりトランスポーターのSNPsによる機能変化をより広範な基質について測定でき、テーラーメイド医療への応用が可能である。



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明細書

トランスポーター阻害物質スクリーニング方法

技術分野

本発明はトランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を用いて出芽ウイルス膜上にトランスポーターを発現させることを特徴とする、トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現させる方法に関する。また、本発明はトランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルス、該ウイルスを用いたトランスポーターの活性測定法、及び、トランスポーターのトランスポート活性を阻害または促進する物質のスクリーニング方法に関する。

背景技術

哺乳動物は、生体外から栄養源を取り込む必要性があり、細胞には多くの輸送タンパク質(トランスポーター)が存在することが知られている。このようなトランスポーターは主として生命維持に必須の物質(アミノ酸や糖等)を細胞内に輸送する働きを有する。生理的環境下では同一基質を輸送するトランスポーターが細胞に複数存在することが多い。このような場合、キネティクス解析(Km、Vmaxなどの算出;例えば、Wright E.M., Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 280: F10-18 (2001)参照)により細胞への取り込みに対するそれぞれのトランスポーターの寄与が推定できる。従って、トランスポーターの輸送基質を同定し、キネティクス解析をすることは、その生理機能ならびに薬物送達の可能性を明らかにする上で極めて重要である。

現在、トランスポーターの機能解析には、(1)生体から単離したトランスポーターを含む初代培養細胞、及び細胞膜小胞(肝細胞、刷子縁膜小胞など)、(2)トランスポーターを含む癌細胞などからライン化された細胞株(Caco-2 細胞など)、

(3)トランスポーターの遺伝子を導入した哺乳類細胞(LLC-PK1 細胞、MDCK 細胞など)やアフリカツメガエル卵母細胞、並びに(4)バキュロウイルス発現系を用いてトランスポーターを発現させた昆虫細胞膜(Sf9 細胞膜など)を材料として用いる方法が挙げられる。中でも、哺乳類細胞やアフリカツメガエル卵母細胞の遺伝子発現系が主に用いられている。しかし、トランスポーター遺伝子を導入した哺乳類細胞やアフリカツメガエル卵母細胞の遺伝子発現系が主に用いられている。しかし、トランスポーター遺伝子を導入した哺乳類細胞やアフリカツメガエル卵母細胞でも内因性トランスポーターに由来する活性が検出され、バックグラウンドが高くなる(Kanai Y. et al., J.Clin.Invest.93: 397-404 (1994); Kekuda R. et al., J.Biol.Chem. 271: 18657-18661 (1996); Kekuda R. et al., Am.J.Physiol. 272: G1463-1472 (1997); Yabuuchi H. et al., J.Pharmacol.Exp.Ther. 286: 1391-1396 (1998); Hatanaka T. et al., J.Clin.Invest. 107: 1035-1043 (2001))。そのため、トランスポーターの種類によっては、遺伝子を導入していない細胞(親株)と導入した細胞との活性比が2倍程度しかないものも報告される。このように活性比の低い遺伝子導入細胞では、キネティクス解析を行うことは困難である。

また、トランスポーター遺伝子を注入したアフリカツメガエル卵母細胞では電気生理学的手法によりトランスポーター活性を測定できる。Na やHイオンを駆動力にするトランスポーターならびに生理的pHで電荷を有する基質の場合、基質の輸送により生じる電流を測定することでトランスポーター活性が検出できる。しかし、駆動力がなく、且つ、生理的pHで電気的に中性な基質では、輸送活性を測定することは困難である。また、トランスポーター活性が認められたが弱い電流しか検出できない場合、キネティクス解析は困難である。また、電気生理学的手法には特殊な機器を使用するため、簡便性に欠ける。

薬物を細胞内へ移送するトランスポーターの活性や基質特異性は薬物の生体利用率(bioavailability)に影響を及ぼすことが報告されている(例えば、Ganapath y, Leibach, Curr. Biol 3: 695-701 (1991); Nakashima et al., Biochem. Pharm. 33: 3345-3352 (1984); Friedman, Amidon, Pharm. Res. 6:1043-1047 (1989);

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Okano et al., J. Biol. Chem. 261: 14130-14134 (1986); Muranushi et al., Ph arm. Res. 6: 308-312 (1989); Friedman, Amidon, J. Control. Res. 13: 141-146 (1990))。ここ数年、ヒトにおける薬物の体内動態変動要因を明らかにする研究 が行われており、薬物代謝酵素と同様に薬物トランスポーターも、薬物の体内に おける作用に影響を及ぼすことが明らかにされてきた。薬物トランスポーターと しては、p-glycoprotein(Annu. Rev. Biochem. 58: 137 (1989))、multidrug resi stance protein(Science 258: 1650 (1992); Cancer Res. 55: 102 (1995)), lu ng resistance protein (Ann. Oncl. 7: 625 (1996); Int. J. Cancer 73: 1021 (1 997)), organic cation transporter (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91: 133 (1994); Molec. Pharmacol. 51: 913 (1997)) 等が公知である。これらの薬物トランスポー ーターについても薬物代謝酵素についてと同様に、SNPs 解析が実施されている。 近年、機能変化を伴うトランスポーターの SNPs が発見され、個体間変動要因の 一つとして注目されている(Ryu S. et al., J.Biol.Chem. 275: 39617-39624 (2 000); Tirona R.G. et al., J.Biol.Chem. 276: 35669-35675 (2001))。現在、 トランスポーターの SNPs の機能解析は遺伝子を導入した哺乳類細胞を用いるの が主流である。しかし、親株との活性比の低い基質に対しては、SNPs による機 能変化を精度良く検出することは困難と推測される。

発明の開示

本発明は、このような状況を鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的は、バックグラウンドの低い、目的とするトランスポーター活性を高感度で測定する方法を提供することである。さらに、本発明はそのような方法を用い、トランスポーターのトランスポート活性を阻害または促進する物質をスクリーニングする方法を提供することも目的とする。

本発明者らは、ウイルスは基本的に自己で増殖する必要がないため、生命維持に必要な物質を取り込む生理的意義は存在しないと推測し、ウイルス膜上に内因

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性トランスポーターは発現していない(或いは、極めて微量な発現)と考えられる 点に着目した。膜上に内因性トランスポーターを発現していない出芽バキュロウ イルスを用いたトランスポーター活性測定法は、バックグラウンドが低く、目的 とする活性を高感度で測定できると考えられた。また、このような方法によりト ランスポーターの SNPs による機能変化をより広範な基質について測定でき、テ ーラーメイド医療への応用が可能と考えられる。

即ち、本発明は、

- [1]トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を含む組換えウイルスを感染させた宿主を培養し、該宿主から放出される出芽ウイルス膜上にトランスポーターを発現させることを特徴とする、トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現させる方法、
- [2]ウイルスがバキュロウイルスである[1]記載の方法、
- [3]トランスポーターが非ウイルス由来である[1]または[2]いずれか記載の方法、
- [4]トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランス ポーターである[1]~[3]いずれか記載の方法、
- [5]トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である[4]記載の方法、
- [6]トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルス、
- [7]トランスポーターが非ウイルス由来である[6]記載のウイルス、
- [8]ウイルスがバキュロウイルスである[7]記載のウイルス、
- [9]ウイルスが出芽ウイルスである[6]~[8]いずれか記載のウイルス、
- [10]トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントラン スポーターである[6]~[9]いずれか記載のウイルス、
- [11]トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である[10]記載のウイルス、
- [12]ウイルス膜上でトランスポーターを発現させることを特徴とする、トラン

スポーターの活性測定方法、

- [13]ウイルスが出芽バキュロウイルスである[12]記載の方法、
- [14]トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランスポーターである[12]または[13]記載の方法、
- [15]トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である[14]記載の方法、
- [16]以下の工程を含むトランスポーターのトランスポート活性を阻害又は促進する物質のスクリーニング方法、
 - (a) ウイルス膜上にトランスポーターを発現させる工程、
 - (b) 該トランスポーターに被験物質を接触させる工程、及び
 - (c)トランスポート活性を阻害又は促進する物質を選択する工程
- [17]ウイルスがバキュロウイルスである[16]記載の方法、
- [18]ウイルスが出芽ウイルスである[16]又は[17]記載の方法、
- [19]トランスポーターが非ウイルス由来である[16]~[18]いずれか記載の 方法、
- [20]トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランスポーターである、[16]~[19]いずれか記載の方法、
- [21]トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である、[20]記載の方法、
- [22]ウイルスが担体に固定されていることを特徴とする[16]~[21]いずれ か記載の方法、及び
- [23]ウイルスの担体への固定が、ウイルス膜上に発現している膜タンパク質に 対する抗体を介して行われていることを特徴とする[22]記載の方法、
- [24]ウイルスの担体への固定が、ウイルス膜上に発現しているタンパク質をビ オチン化することでビオチン・ストレプトアビジン反応を介して行われる ことを特徴とする請求項22記載の方法、
- を提供するものである。

本発明は、トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を含む組換えウイルスを感染

させた宿主を培養し、該宿主から放出される出芽ウイルス膜上にトランスポーターを発現させることを特徴とする、トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現させる方法に関する。ここで、本発明におけるトランスポーターとしては、例えば、ペプチドトランスポーター、アミノ酸トランスポーター、糖トランスポーター等が挙げられる。より詳細には、表1に示されるようなトランスポーターを例示することができる。

表1

トランス ポーター	駆動力/輸送 形式	アミノ酸	膜 貫通	ncbi	文献
	<u> </u>				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84
4F2hc	LAT調節因子	529	1	P08195	(18), 6526-6530 (1987)
	CI/HCO交換				Commun. 282 (5), 1103-1109
AE4	輸送	945	14	AAK16733	(2001)
ATB ⁰ /AS	Na/中性アミノ				J. Biol. Chem. 271 (31), 18657-
CT2	酸共輸送	541	10	Q15758	18661 (1996)
	Na/中性·塩				1 Dial Oham 074 (24) 02740
0+	基性アミノ酸	040	100	AAD49223	J. Biol. Chem. 274 (34), 23740- 23745 (1999)
ATB ⁰⁺	共輸送	642	12	AAD49223	23745 (1999)
BAT1/b ⁰⁺	促進拡散(アミ	487	12	P82251	Nat. Genet. 23 (1), 52-57 (1999)
AT	ノ酸)	487	12	F62231	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95
222	ATP/一次性	655	6	AAC97367	(26), 15665-15670 (1998)
BCRP	能動輸送	000	"	AAC97307	Nat. Genet. 20 (3), 233-238
חסכדם	ATP/一次性 能動輸送	1321	12	AAC77455	(1998)
BSEP		1321	12	74077400	Commun. 282 (5), 1103-1109
BTR1	CI/HCO交換 輸送	891	14	AAK16734	(2001)
BIKI	料及 Na/ヌクレオシ		+ '-	701110701	Am. J. Physiol. 272 (2), C707-
CNT1	Na/メクレオン ド共輸送	649	13	NP 004204	C714 (1997)
CIVII	Na/ヌクレオシ		+	100 /20 /	Am. J. Physiol. 273 (6 Pt 2),
CNT2	Na/メグレオン	658	14	O43868	F1058-F1065 (1997)
ONIZ	Na/ヌクレオシ		 ``		J. Biol. Chem. 276 (4), 2914-
CNT3	ド共輸送	691	13	NP_071410	1
0.11.0	CI/HCO交換				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90
DRA/CLD		764		P40879	(9), 4166-4170 (1993)
D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Na/酸性アミノ		1		Genomics 20 (2), 335-336
EAAC1	酸共輸送	525	12	NP_004161	(1994)
	促進拡散(ヌ				·
ENT1	クレオシド)	456	14	NP_004946	Nat. Med. 3 (1), 89-93 (1997)
	促進拡散(ヌ			-	Biochem. J. 328 (Pt 3), 739-743
ENT2	クレオシド)	456	14	AAC39526	(1997)
					Commun. 206 (2), 681-687
FORT	葉酸	591	12	P41440	(1995)
	Na/GABA共				FEBS Lett. 269 (1), 181-184
GAT1	輸送	599	12	NP_003033	
	Na/GABA共				Recept. Channels 2 (3), 207-213
GAT3	輸送	632	12	P48066	(1994)
	促進拡散(グ				Science 229 (4717), 941-945
GLUT1	ルコース)	492	12	NP_006507	(1985)

	促進拡散(グ				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85
GLUT2	ルコース)	524	12	NP_000331	(15), 5434-5438 (1988)
	促進拡散(グ				J. Biol. Chem. 263, 15245-15248
GLUT3	ルコース)	496	12	NP_008862	(1988)
	促進拡散(グ				J. Biol. Chem. 264 (14), 7776-
GLUT4	ルコース)	509	12	NP_001033	7779 (1989)
GLVR1/Pi					Cell Growth Differ. 1 (3), 119-
T-1	Na/Pi共輸送	679	10	NP_005406	127 (1990)
GLVR2/Pi					J. Virol. 65 (11), 6316-6319
T-2	Na/Pi共輸送	652	10	NP_006740	(1991)
	促進拡散(アミ				Commun. 255 (2), 283-288
LAT1	ノ酸)	507	12	JG0165	(1999)
	ATP/一次性				
LRP	能動輸送	896		NP_059447	Nat. Med. 1 (6), 578-582 (1995)
	H/有機アニオ				Genomics 23 (2), 500-503
MCT1	ン共輸送	500	12	NP_003042	(1994)
	H/有機アニオ				J. Biol. Chem. 273 (44), 28959-
мст2	ン共輸送	478	12	O60669	28965 (1998)
	H/有機アニオ				Biochem. J. 329 (Pt 2), 321-328
мст3	ン共輸送	465	12	015427	(1998)
<u> </u>	H/有機アニオ				Biochem. J. 329 (Pt 2), 321-328
MCT4	ン共輸送	48.7	12	015374	(1998)
1014	H/有機アニオ				Biochem. J. 329 (Pt 2), 321-328
мст5	ン共輸送	505	12	015375	(1998)
111010	H/有機アニオ		 		Biochem. J. 329 (Pt 2), 321-328
мст6	ン共輸送	523	12	O15403	(1998)
WICTO	ATP/一次性	010		0.0.00	
MDR1	能動輸送	1279	12	AAB69423	Cell 47 (3), 381-389 (1986)
MUKI	ATP/一次性	12/5	'-	701200120	EMBO J. 6 (11), 3325-3331
MDR3	能動輸送	1279	12	P21439	(1987)
MUKS	ATP/一次性	12/3	12	1 21400	Science 258 (5088), 1650-1654
MDD1	能動輸送	1531	17	P33527	(1992)
MRP1		1001	+ ''	F 00027	Cancer Res. 56 (18), 4124-4129
	ATP/一次性	1545	17	Q92887	(1996)
MRP2	能動輸送	1040	17	Q32007	Cancer Res. 57 (16), 3537-3547
	ATP/一次性	1507	١.,	ND 002777	• •
MRP3	能動輸送	1527	17	NP_003777	
	ATP/一次性	1000	1.	NO COECCE	Cancer Res. 57 (16), 3537-3547
MRP4	能動輸送	1325	12	NP_005836	
	ATP/一次性	,	1.0	015440	Cancer Res. 57 (16), 3537-3547
MRP5	能動輸送	1437	12	015440	(1997)
	ATP/一次性				Cancer Res. 59 (1), 175-182
MRP6	能動輸送	1503	17	095255	(1999)

	ATP/一次性 能動輸送	1492	17		Cancer Lett. 162 (2), 181-191 (2001)
IVINE /	HE到ŦNA	1402	••		Commun. 258 (3), 578-582
NaPi-3B	Na/Pi共輸送	690	8	NP_006415	(1999)
NaSi-1	Na/Si共輸送	595	13_	NP_071889	Genomics 70 (3), 354-363 (2000)
NHE1	Na/H 交換 輸 送	815	12	P19634	Cell 56 (2), 271-280 (1989)
NHE2	Na/H交換輸 送	812	12	NP_003039	Am. J. Physiol. 40 (2), 383-390 (1999)
NHE3	Na/H交換輸 送	834	12	NP_004165	Am. J. Physiol. 269 (1 Pt 1), C198-C206 (1995)
NPT1	Na/Pi共輸送	467	6-8	Q14916	Genomics 18 (2), 355-359 (1993)
NPT2/Na Pi-3	Na/Pi共輸送	639	8	NP_003043	Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90, 5979-5983 (1993)
Nramp2/D CT1	H/Fe共輸送	568	12	P49281	Mol. Immunol. 34 (12-13), 839- 842 (1997)
NTCP2/A SBT	Na/胆汁酸共 輸送	348	7	NP000443	J. Biol. Chem. 270 (45), 27228- 27234 (1995)
OAT1	促進拡散(有 機アニオン)	550	12	NP_004781	Commun. 255 (2), 508-514 (1999)
OAT2	促進拡散(有 機アニオン)	548	12	NP_006663	
OAT3	促進拡散(有 機アニオン)	568	12	NP_004781	Commun. 255 (2), 508-514 (1999)
OAT4	促進拡散(有機アニオン)	550	12	AAK68155	J. Biol. Chem. 275 (6), 4507- 4512 (2000)
OATP-A	促進拡散(有機アニオン)	670	12	NP_066580	Gastroenterology 109 (4), 1274- 1282 (1995)
OATP-B	促進拡散(有機アニオン)	709	12	NP_009187	Commun. 273 (1), 251-260 (2000)
OATP-C	促進拡散(有機アニオン)	691	12		Commun. 273 (1), 251-260 (2000)
OATP-D	促進拡散(有機アニオン)	710	12		Commun. 273 (1), 251-260 (2000)
OATP-E	促進拡散(有機アニオン)	722	12		Commun. 273 (1), 251-260 (2000)
OCT1	促進拡散(有機カチオン)	554	12		Mol. Pharmacol. 51 (6), 913-921
OCT2	促進拡散(有機カチオン)	555	12		DNA Cell Biol. 16 (7), 871-881

					O
	促進拡散(有				Genomics 55 (2), 209-218
OCT3	機力チオン)	551	12	NP_035525	(1999)
	H/有機カチオ				FEBS Lett. 419 (1), 107-111
OCTN1	ا ا	551	11	NP_003050	(1997)
	Na/有機カチ				Commun. 246 (3), 589-595
OCTN2	オン共輸送	557	12	O76082	(1998)
	促進拡散(有				Commun. 221 (2), 454-458
PGT	機アニオン)	643	12	NP_005612	(1996)
	BAT1調節因				J. Biol. Chem. 268 (20), 14842-
rBAT	子	685	1	AAA81778	14849 (1993)
SDCT1/N	Na/ジカルボ				Am. J. Physiol. 270 (4 Pt 2),
aDC−1	ン酸共輸送	592	8	NP_003975	F642-F648 (1996)
	Na/グルコー				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86
SGLT1	ス共輸送	664	14	NP00334	(15), 5748-5752 (1989)
	Na/グルコー				Am. J. Physiol. 263 (3 Pt 2),
SGLT2	ス共輸送	672	14	NP_003032	F459-F465 (1992)
SGLT3/S	Na/グルコー				J. Biol. Chem. 268 (3), 1509-
AAT1	ス共輸送	659	14	P31636	1512 (1993)
	CI/HCO交換				Genomics 70 (1), 102-112
SLC26A6	輸送	738	11	NP_075062	(2000)
	Na/ビタミンC				Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1461 (1),
SVCT1	共輸送	598	12	NP_005838	1-9 (1999)
	尿素(促進拡				FEBS Lett. 386 (2-3), 156-160
UT2	散)	397	10	Q15849	(1996)

本発明において、好ましいトランスポーターはペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランスポーターであり、特に PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C が好ましい。PepT1 および PepT2 の塩基配列、アミノ酸配列は既に知られている(ヒトPepT1: GenBank XM_007063、J. Biol. Chem. 270(12): 6456-6463 (1995); ヒトPepT2: GenBank NP_066568、XM_002922、Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1235:461-466 (1995); マウス PepT1: GenBank AF205540、Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1492: 145-154 (2000); マウス PepT2: GenBank NM_021301、Biochim. Biophys. Res. Commun. 276: 734-741 (2000))。また、OATP-C の塩基配列、アミノ酸配列も既に知らている(表1: Commun.273(1),251-260(2000))。しかしながら、本発明のトランスポーターは特にこれらのトランスポーターに限定されず、ウイルス

膜上に発現され得るものであればよい。

トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子は、例えば、表1に記載のものについては米国バイオテクノロジー情報センター(NCBI)に表記の Accession 番号で登録されており、例えば、それらの配列情報を元に cDNA ライブラリーやゲノムライブラリーをスクリーニングすることにより得ることができる。より具体的には、例えば、cDNA またはゲノムライブラリーをプローブ(目的のトランスポーターに対する抗体、若しくは、標的のトランスポーターをコードする塩基配列に対してハイブリダイズするオリゴヌクレオチド)を用いてスクリーニングする。スクリーニングは例えば、Sambrook らの『Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual』 (New York, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989)第10~12章に記載の標準的な手法に従って行うことができる。また、PCR法(前述のSambrookら(1989)の第14章など参照)により目的のトランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を単離することも可能である。

トランスポーターのウイルス膜上への発現方法としては、例えば、W098/46777 及び Loisel ら (T. P. Loisel et al., Nature Biotech. 15: 1300-1304 (1997))の 出芽バキュロウイルスを用いた膜タンパク質の発現方法を挙げることができる。 より詳細には、トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を含む昆虫細胞用の組換え ベクターを作製し、バキュロウイルス DNA と共に Sf9 等の昆虫細胞へ導入する。 すると、組換えベクターにコードされるトランスポーターは、感染細胞が死滅する前に感染細胞より細胞外に放出される成熟ウイルス粒子(ビリオン)上に発現され、トランスポーターを発現する組換えウイルスを得ることができる。

本発明において、出芽ウイルスとは出芽(budding)により感染細胞から放出されるウイルスのことである。一般に細胞膜を被ったウイルスは細胞が破壊されていない状態でも当該ウイルスに感染した細胞から発芽し、継続的に放出されるのに対し、膜を被らないアデノウイルスや、核膜を被ったヘルペスウイルスは細胞が破壊された時に一斉に放出される。本発明においては、特に出芽ウイルスが好

さらに、本発明により、トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルスが提供される。ここで、ウイルスとしてはバキュロウイルス、パピローマウイルス、ポリオーマウイルス、SV40(simian virus 40)、アデノウイルス、EBV(Epstein-Bar virus)、レトロウイルス等を挙げることができる。本発明において、特に好ましいウイルスとしては、AcMNPV(Invitrogen)等のバキュロウイルスが挙げられ、また、出芽ウイルスが本発明のウイルスとして好ましい。また、ウイルスにより発現されているトランスポーターは好ましくは非ウイルス由来であり、例えば表1に挙げられるトランスポーターが例示される。中でも、ペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランスポーターが好ましく、さらに好適にはPept1、PepT2及びOATP-Cを挙げることができる。

本発明のトランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルスは、例えば、トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を含む組換えウイルスを感染させた宿主を培養することによって得ることができる。または、上述のWO98/46777及びLoiselら(T.P.Loisel et al., Nature Biotech. 15: 1300-1304(1997))の方法の様に、トランスポーターをコードする組換えベクターをバキュロウイルスと共に昆虫細胞に導入することにより、細胞外へ放出されるバキュロウイルスの膜上にトランスポーターを発現させることもできる。また、Strehlowら(D.Strehlow et al., Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.USA. 97: 4209-4214(2000))の方

法のように、トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を導入した Moloney ウイルス 由来ベクターより作製した組換えウイルスを PA317 等のパッケージング細胞に感 染させることにより、細胞外へ放出される Moloney murine leukemia ウイルスの 膜上にトランスポーターを発現させることができる。しかしながら、本発明のトランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルスは、この 方法により調製されたものに限定されず、トランスポーターがウイルス粒子内、または表面に発現されていれば如何なる方法により作製されたウイルスも包含される。

上述のようにして調製された組換えウイルスは、公知の手法により精製することができる。例えば、増加密度勾配遠心法(augment densitygradient centrifug ation) (Albrechtsen et al., J. Virological Methods 28: 245-256 (1990); Hew ish et al., J. Virological Methods 7: 223-228 (1983))、サイズ排除(size ex clusion)クロマトグラフィー(Hjorth and Mereno-Lopez, J. Virological Methods 5: 151-158 (1982); Crooks et al., J. Chrom. 502: 59-68 (1990); Mento S. J. (Viagene, Inc.) 1994 Williamsburg Bioprocessing Conference)、モノクローナル抗体及びフコース硫酸含有多糖類等を利用したアフィニティークロマトグラフィー(Najayou et al., J. Virological Methods 32: 67-77 (1991); Diaco et al., J. Gen. Virol. 67: 345-351 (1986); Fowler, J. Virological Methods 11: 59-74 (1986); 特再表 97/032010)、DEAE イオン交換クロマトグラフィー(Har una et al., Virology 13: 264-267 (1961))等がウイルスを精製する方法として知られている。本発明のトランスポーターを発現しているウイルスもこれらに限定されるわけではないが、上述の方法、または、これらの方法を組み合せて精製しても良い。

本発明はまた、ウイルス膜上でトランスポーターを発現させることを特徴とする、トランスポーターの活性測定方法に関する。例えば、出芽バキュロウイルスを用いたトランスポーター活性測定は次のような方法で実施できる。まず、最初

に必要であればトランスポーターによりウイルス内に取り込ませる基質を検出可能なように標識する。例えば、放射性物質、蛍光等による標識が考えられる。次に、トランスポーターを発現している出芽バキュロウイルスと基質を混合し、37℃で反応させる。一定時間後、反応液をセルロース膜などのフィルター上に移し、ウイルス内に取り込まれた基質取り込まれなかった基質を吸引濾過法で分離する。あらかじめ氷冷しておいた緩衝液で数回フィルターを洗浄し、フィルターに捕捉されたウイルス中の基質濃度を液体シンチレーションカウンター、蛍光検出器やHPLCなどで定量する。非特異的な取り込みは、トランスポーターを発現していない野生型ウイルスへの基質の取り込みで検出することができる。また、トランスポーターに対する阻害剤を基質と共存させる、あるいは基質が放射性物質の場合は過剰量の非標職体を共存させて取り込み試験を実施することでも非特異的取り込みを評価できる。また、4℃で取り込み試験を実施し、非特異的取り込みを評価することもできる。

別の方法としては、トランスポーターを発現している出芽バキュロウイルス溶液を96ウェルプレートなどに添加し、4℃で一晩放置し、プレートへのコーティングを行う。または、ウイルス膜上に高発現しているgp64タンパク質などの膜タンパク質に対する抗体を96ウェルプレートなどに添加し、4℃で一晩放置する。その後、トランスポーターを発現している出芽バキュロウイルスをプレートに添加し、抗gp64抗体(Novagen社、Clontech社)などの膜タンパク質に対する抗体を介してウイルスをプレートにコーティングすることもできる。ウイルスをコーティングしたプレートに基質を添加し、反応を開始する。一定時間後、あらかじめ氷冷しておいた緩衝液でプレートを洗浄し、ウイルスに取り込まれなかった基質を取り除く。ウイルスに取り込まれた基質量を液体シンチレーションカウンター、蛍光検出器やHPLCなどで定量する。プレートへの非特異的吸着が高い場合には、活性測定前にスキムミルクなどでプロッキングを行ってもよい。非特異的な取り込みは、トランスポーターを発現していない野生型ウイルスへの基質の取

り込みで検出することができる。また、トランスポーターに対する阻害剤を基質と共存させる、あるいは基質が放射性物質の場合は過剰量の非標識体を共存させて取り込み試験を実施することでも非特異的取り込みを評価できる。また、4℃で取り込み試験を実施し、非特異的取り込みを評価することもできる。

通常、生体材料や培養細胞から調製した細胞膜小胞などはディープフリーザーあるいは液体窒素中で保存するが、出芽バキュロウイルスは 4℃で保存可能であり、特殊な冷凍機器は必要としない。また、細胞培養など煩雑な操作がなく、活性測定に電気生理学的手法のような特殊な機器を必要としないため、発芽バキュロウイルス発現系は簡便なトランスポーター活性測定法である。

本発明のウイルス膜上でトランスポーターを発現させることを含むトランスポーター活性の測定方法は、トランスポーターの活性を阻害または促進する物質の探索にも応用可能である。特に発芽パキュロウイルス発現系を用いる方法は簡便であり、トランスポーター活性を阻害または促進する物質を同定するに当たっても有用である。本方法においては、具体的には、例えば、目的とするトランスポーターを発現させた出芽パキュロウイルスを作製する。そのトランスポーターの放射性基質あるいは蛍光基質と被験物質を混合し、トランスポーター発現ウイルスへ添加する。基質を添加する前に、化合物をあらかじめウイルスにプレロードすることも可能である。被験物質非存在下での輸送活性を100として、被験物質存在下での活性変化を指標にトランスポーター活性を阻害または促進しているか否かの判定は、公知の方法、例えば、放射性物質(『Cなど》、蛍光物質等で輸送の対象となる基質(例えば、ペプチドトランスポーターの場合にはペプチド》を標識し、該基質がトランスポーター発現ウイルスに取り込まれた量を測定すること等により行うことができる。

本発明のトランスポーターのトランスポート活性を阻害または促進する物質のスクリーニング方法における被験物質としては、例えば、精製若しくは粗タンパ

ク質(抗体を含む)、遺伝子ライブラリーの発現産物、合成ペプチドのライブラリー、細胞抽出液、細胞培養上清、発酵微生物産生物、海洋生物抽出物、植物抽出物、合成低分子化合物のライブラリー、ペプチド、非ペプチド性化合物、天然化合物等が挙げられるが、これらに制限されない。

ウイルス膜上に発現されたトランスポーターは、例えば、精製したタンパク質 の形態、担体に結合させた形態、他のタンパク質との融合タンパク質の形態、ま たは膜画分の形態等で被験物質に接触させることができる。ここでウイルスを固 定する担体としては、合成または天然の有機高分子化合物、ガラスビーズ、シリ カゲル、アルミナ、活性炭等の無機材料、さらにはこれらの材料に多糖類、合成 高分子をコーティングしたもの等を挙げることができる。有機高分子化合物とし ては、アガロース、セルロース、キチン、キトサン、セファロース、デキストラ ン等の多糖類、ポリエステル、ポリ塩化ビニル、ポリスチレン、ポリスルフォン、 ポリエーテルスルフォン、ポリプロピレン、ポリビニルアルコール、ポリアミド、 シリコン樹脂、フッ素樹脂、ポリウレタン、ポリアクリルアミド、それらの誘導 体を含む多数の化合物を例示することができるが、ウイルスを固定化することが できれば特にその組成は制限されるものではないことが理解される。担体の形状 にも特に制限はなく、例えば、プレート等の膜状、繊維状、顆粒状、中空糸状、 不織布状、多孔形状、ハニカム形状等が挙げられるが、本発明においては、特に 市販のプレートへの固定が簡便性の面から好ましい。これらの担体の形状や表面 積等を変化させることによって、被験物質との接触面積を制御することができる。 ウイルスは、例えば、該ウイルス上に発現している膜タンパク質に対する抗体を 介して担体に固定することができる。また、あらかじめビオチン化すればストレ プトアビジンやアビジンを介して担体に固定することもできる。

トランスポーター活性の阻害剤または促進剤の探索により、トランスポーター の生理的機能を明らかにできると共に、それらの阻害剤及び促進剤を、トランス ポーターの異常に起因する疾患に対する医薬品開発において応用することも考え られる。

従来、トランスポーターに対する抗体を作成する際には、活性を有するトランスポーターを免疫原とすることは困難であったが、本発明の方法により発現させたトランスポーターはトランスポート活性を有していることが確認されているので、本発明のトランスポーター発現ウイルス又は該ウイルスのトランスポーターを含む膜部分を免疫原として用いれば、活性を有するトランスポーターを免疫原にすることが可能となる。

よって、本発明のトランスポーター発現ウイルス又は該ウイルスのトランスポーターを含む膜部分を免疫原として抗体を作成することは非常に有用である。

従って、本発明は、トランスポーター発現出芽ウイルス又は該ウイルスのトランスポーターを含む膜部分を免疫抗原とすることを特徴とする抗トランスポーター抗体の作製方法、及び該方法により作製された抗体を提供する。

本発明のトランスポーター抗体の作製は、トランスポーター発現ウイルス又は 該ウイルスのトランスポーターを含む膜部分を皮下または腹腔内注射等により非 ヒト哺乳動物に複数回投与することにより、当業者に周知の方法で作製すること ができる。

感作抗原で免疫される哺乳動物としては、特に限定されるものではないが、細胞融合に使用する親細胞との適合性を考慮して選択するのが好ましく、一般的には、げっ歯目、ウサギ目、霊長目の動物が使用される。

げっ歯目の動物としては、例えば、マウス、ラット、ハムスター等が使用される。 う。ウサギ目の動物としては、例えば、ウサギが使用される。 需長目の動物としては、例えば、ウサギが使用される。 需長目の動物としては、例えば、ウサギが使用される。 では、例えば、ウサギが使用される。 では、例えば、ウサギが使用される。 では、例えば、ウサギが使用される。 ては、例えば、サルが使用される。サルとしては、狭鼻下目のサル(旧世界ザル)、例えば、カニクイザル、アカゲザル、マントヒヒ、チンパンジー等が使用される。

感作抗原を動物に免疫するには、公知の方法にしたがって行われる。一般的方法としては、感作抗原を哺乳動物の腹腔内又は皮下に注射する。具体的には、感作抗原をPBS (Phosphate-Buffered Saline)や生理食塩水等で適当量に希釈、懸濁したものに対し、所望により通常のアジュバント、例えば、フロイント完全アジュバントを適量混合し、乳化後、哺乳動物に投与する。さらに、その後、フロイント不完全アジュバントに適量混合した感作抗原を、4~21 日毎に数回投与することが好ましい。また、感作抗原免疫時に適当な担体を使用することができる。このように免疫し、血清中に所望の抗体レベルが上昇するのを常法により確認する。

ここで、本発明のトランスポーターに対するポリクローナル抗体を得るには、 血清中の所望の抗体レベルが上昇したことを確認した後、抗原を感作した哺乳動物の血液を取り出す。この血液から公知の方法により血清を分離する。ポリクローナル抗体としては、ポリクローナル抗体を含む血清を使用してもよいし、必要に応じこの血清からポリクローナル抗体を含む画分をさらに単離して、これを使用してもよい。例えば、本発明のトランスポーターをカップリングさせたアフィニティーカラムを用いて、本発明のトランスポーターのみを認識する画分を得て、さらにこの画分をプロテインAあるいはプロテインGカラムを利用して精製することにより、免疫グロブリンGあるいはMを調製することができる。

モノクローナル抗体を得るには、上記抗原を感作した哺乳動物の血清中に所望の抗体レベルが上昇するのを確認した後に、哺乳動物から免疫細胞を取り出し、細胞融合に付せばよい。この際、細胞融合に使用される好ましい免疫細胞として、特に脾細胞が挙げられる。前記免疫細胞と融合される他方の親細胞としては、好ましくは哺乳動物のミエローマ細胞、より好ましくは、薬剤による融合細胞選別

のための特性を獲得したミエローマ細胞が挙げられる。

前記免疫細胞とミエローマ細胞の細胞融合は基本的には公知の方法、例えば、ミルステインらの方法(Galfre, G. and Milstein, C., Methods Enzymol. (1981) 73, 3-46)等に準じて行うことができる。

細胞融合により得られたハイブリドーマは、通常の選択培養液、例えば、HAT 培養液(ヒポキサンチン、アミノプテリンおよびチミジンを含む培養液)で培養することにより選択される。当該 HAT 培養液での培養は、目的とするハイブリドーマ以外の細胞(非融合細胞)が死滅するのに十分な時間、通常、数日~数週間継続して行う。次いで、通常の限界希釈法を実施し、目的とする抗体を産生するハイブリドーマのスクリーニングおよびクローニングを行う。

また、ヒト以外の動物に抗原を免疫して上記ハイブリドーマを得る他に、ヒトリンパ球、例えば EB ウィルスに感染したヒトリンパ球を in vitro で本発明のトランスポーター発現ウイルス又は該ウイルスのトランスポーターを含む膜部分で感作し、感作リンパ球をヒト由来の永久分裂能を有するミエローマ細胞、例えば U266 と融合させ、トランスポーターへの結合活性を有する所望のヒト抗体を産生するハイブリドーマを得ることもできる(特開昭 63-17688 号公報)。

次いで、得られたハイブリドーマをマウス腹腔内に移植し、同マウスより腹水を回収し、得られたモノクローナル抗体を、例えば、硫安沈殿、プロテインA、プロテインGカラム、DEAEイオン交換クロマトグラフィー、本発明のトランスポーターをカップリングしたアフィニティーカラムなどにより精製することで調製することが可能である。本発明の抗体は、本発明のトランスポーターの精製、検出に用いられる他、本発明のトランスポーターのアゴニストやアンタゴニストの候補になる。また、この抗体を本発明のトランスポーターが関与する疾患の抗体治療へ応用することも考えられる。得られた抗体を人体に投与する目的(抗体治療)で使用する場合には、免疫原性を低下させるため、ヒト抗体やヒト型抗体が好ましい。

例えば、ヒト抗体遺伝子のレパートリーを有するトランスジェニック動物に抗原となるトランスポーター発現ウイルス又は該ウイルスのトランスポーターを含む膜部分を免疫して抗体産生細胞を取得し、これをミエローマ細胞と融合させたハイブリドーマを用いてトランスポーターに対するヒト抗体を取得することができる(国際公開番号 W092-03918、W093-2227、W094-02602、W094-25585、W096-3 および W096-34096 参照)。

ハイブリドーマを用いて抗体を産生する以外に、抗体を産生する感作リンパ球等の免疫細胞を癌遺伝子(oncogene)により不死化させた細胞を用いてもよい。

このように得られたモノクローナル抗体はまた、遺伝子組換え技術を用いて産生させた組換え型抗体として得ることができる(例えば、Borrebaeck, C. A. K. and Larrick, J. W., THERAPEUTIC MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES, Published in the United Kingdom by MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS LTD, 1990 参照)。組換え型抗体は、それをコードする DNA をハイブリドーマ又は抗体を産生する感作リンパ球等の免疫細胞からクローニングし、適当なベクターに組み込んで、これを宿主に導入し産生させる。本発明は、この組換え型抗体を包含する。

さらに、本発明の抗体は、本発明のポリペプチドに結合する限り、その抗体断片や抗体修飾物であってよい。例えば、抗体断片としては、Fab、F(ab')2、Fv 又はH鎖とL鎖のFvを適当なリンカーで連結させたシングルチェインFv(scFv) (Huston, J. S. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1988) 85, 5879-58 83) が挙げられる。具体的には、抗体を酵素、例えば、パパイン、ペプシンで処理し抗体断片を生成させるか、又は、これら抗体断片をコードする遺伝子を構築し、これを発現ベクターに導入した後、適当な宿主細胞で発現させる(例えば、Co, M. S. et al., J. Immunol. (1994) 152, 2968-2976; Better, M. and Hor witz, A. H., Methods Enzymol. (1989) 178, 476-496; Pluckthun, A. and Skerra, A., Methods Enzymol. (1989) 178, 497-515; Lamoyi, E., Methods Enzymol. (1986) 121, 652-663; Rousseaux, J. et al., Methods Enzymol. (1988

6) 121, 663-669; Bird, R. E. and Walker, B. W., Trends Biotechnol. (199 1) 9, 132-137 参照)。

抗体修飾物として、ポリエチレングリコール (PEG) 等の各種分子と結合した 抗体を使用することもできる。本発明の「抗体」にはこれらの抗体修飾物も包含 される。このような抗体修飾物を得るには、得られた抗体に化学的な修飾を施す ことによって得ることができる。これらの方法はこの分野において既に確立され ている。

また、本発明の抗体は、公知の技術を使用して非ヒト抗体由来の可変領域とヒト抗体由来の定常領域からなるキメラ抗体又は非ヒト抗体由来のCDR (相補性決定領域)とヒト抗体由来のFR (フレームワーク領域)及び定常領域からなるヒト型化抗体として得ることができる。

前記のように得られた抗体は、均一にまで精製することができる。本発明で使用される抗体の分離、精製は通常の分離、精製方法を使用すればよい。例えば、アフィニティークロマトグラフィー等のクロマトグラフィーカラム、フィルター、限外濾過、塩析、透析、SDS ポリアクリルアミドゲル電気泳動、等電点電気泳動等を適宜選択、組み合わせれば、抗体を分離、精製することができる(Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual. Ed Harlow and David Lane, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) が、これらに限定されるものではない。上記で得られた抗体の濃度測定は吸光度の測定又は酵素結合免疫吸着検定法(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; ELISA)等により行うことができる。

アフィニティークロマトグラフィーに用いるカラムとしては、プロテインAカラム、プロテインGカラムが挙げられる。例えば、プロテインAを用いたカラムとして、Hyper D, POROS, Sepharose F. F. (Pharmacia)等が挙げられる。

アフィニティークロマトグラフィー以外のクロマトグラフィーとしては、例えば、イオン交換クロマトグラフィー、疎水性クロマトグラフィー、ゲル濾過、逆相クロマトグラフィー、吸着クロマトグラフィー等が挙げられる(Strategies fo

r Protein Purification and Characterization: A Laboratory Course Manual. Ed Daniel R. Marshak et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1996)。 これらのクロマトグラフィーは HPLC、FPLC 等の液相クロマトグラフィーを用いて行うことができる。

また、本発明の抗体の抗原結合活性を測定する方法として、例えば、吸光度の測定、一酵素結合免疫吸着検定法(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; ELISA)、EIA (酵素免疫測定法)、RIA (放射免疫測定法) あるいは蛍光抗体法を用いることができる。ELISAを用いる場合、本発明の抗体を固相化したプレートに本発明のトランスポーターを添加し、次いで目的の抗体を含む試料、例えば、抗体産生細胞の培養上清や精製抗体を加える。酵素、例えば、アルカリフォスファターゼ等で標識した抗体を認識する二次抗体を添加し、プレートをインキュベーションし、次いで洗浄した後、pーニトロフェニル燐酸などの酵素基質を加えて吸光度を測定することで抗原結合活性を評価することができる。本発明の抗体の活性評価には、BIAcore (Pharmacia 製)を使用することができる。

トランスポーター結合抗体のスクリーニングは出芽バキュロウイルスをコーティングした96ウェルプレートを用いてELISAにより行うことができる。ウイルス抗原に対する抗体は野生型ウイルスをスクリーニング抗原としたELISAで除くことができる。あるいは、ハイブリドーマ培養上清と野生型ウイルスを反応させ、ウイルス抗原に対する抗体をあらかじめ除いた後に、トランスポーター発現ウイルスをスクリーニング抗原としたELISAを行い、トランスポーターの結合抗体を取得することもできる。結合抗体の中から、機能阻害抗体のスクリーニングも可能である。即ち、目的とするトランスポーターの放射性基質あるいは蛍光基質とハイブリドーマ培養上清など抗体を含む溶液を混合し、トランスポーター発現ウイルスへ添加する。基質を添加する前に、ハイブリドーマ培養上清などの抗体を含む溶液を混合し、トランスポーター発現ウイルスへ添加する。基質を添加する前に、ハイブリドーマ培養上清などの抗体を含む溶液をあらかじめウイルスにプレロードすることも可能である。抗体非存在下での輸送活性を100として、抗体存在下での活性低下を指標に機能阻害抗体を

スクリーニングすることができる。トランスポーターに対する結合抗体により、トランスポーターの組織分布を細胞レベルで明らかにできる。また、機能阻害抗体は培養細胞に添加する、あるいは実験動物に投与することでトランスポーターの生理的機能の解明に大きく貢献できる。また、疾患に関連するトランスポーターに対する結合抗体や機能阻害抗体は、医薬品として応用することも考えられる。本発明は、SNPs などの多型や変異などによるアミノ酸配列の変化により、トランスポーターの活性がどのように変化するかの評価などにも利用することが可能である。例えば、OATP-C では多数の SNPs が存在し、これらの SNPs によりアミノ酸配列が変化していることが報告されている(J. Biol. Chem., 276, (2001))。これらアミノ酸の変化した OATP-C のそれぞれについて本発明の方法によりトランスポート活性を測定すれば、トランスポート活性に影響を与える SNPs を同定することや、活性の高いトランスポーターをスクリーニングすることなどを行うことが可能である。

又、トランスポーターのアミノ酸配列を人為的に置換、挿入、欠失、付加などして変異体を作成した後に、該トランスポーターの活性を測定して、活性の高いトランスポーターをスクリーニングすることや、トランスポート活性に影響を与える領域を同定することも可能である。アミノ酸を置換したトランスポーターの調製は当業者によく知られた方法を用いることができ、例えば、部位特異的変異誘発法(Hashimoto-Gotoh, T. et al., Gene, 152, 271-275, (1995)、Zoller, MJ, and Smith, M., Methods Enzymol, 100, 468-500, (1983)、Kramer, Wet a 1., Nucleic Acids Res, 12, 9441-9456, (1984)、Kramer, Wand Fritz, HJ., Method Enzymol, 154, 350-367, (1987)、Kunkel, TA., Proc Natl Acad Sci US A, 82, 488-492, (1985)、Kunkel, TA., Methods Enzymol, 85, 2763-2766, (1988))などを用いることができる。

さらに、本発明を用いれば、トランスポーターにより輸送される物質を被験物質として、トランスポート活性を測定することにより、トランスポーターにより

輸送されやすい物質、又は輸送されにくい物質をスクリーニングすることも可能 である。

本発明はトランスポーター以外のタンパク質においても利用でき、例えば、ナトリウムチャネル、カルシウムチャネル、カリウムチャネル、クロライドチャネル、陽イオンチャネル、陰イオンチャネルなどのイオンチャネル(ion channe 1)、などにおいても同様の活性測定方法、スクリーニング方法などを行うことが可能である。この場合、トランスポーターの代わりにチャネルをウイルス膜上に発現させ、基質としてはチャネルが透過する物質を用いることができる。本発明に用いるチャネルとしては、例えば、表2に記載のチャネルを用いることができる。従って、本発明はトランスポーターやイオンチャネルなどのように、物質の輸送または通過が可能なタンパク質(特に、膜上に発現し、基質特異的な輸送または通過が可能なタンパク質)において利用できる。

本発明は上記トランスポーター、イオンチャンネル以外にも、Gプロテイン共 役型受容体(GPCR: G protien coupled receptor)にも応用することが可能である。



表 2

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シンボル	19 PU	配列 ID
ACCN1	Willing Inc. 2012 in a correct our winer it was a rest for a first for the contract of the con	NM_001094
	Stillfoling-251/2/046 option original of management	NM_001095
		NM_020039
ACCN3	amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3, testis	NM_004769
.,,		NM_020321
		NM_020322
AQP1	aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD)	NM_000385
ASICA	putative acid-sensing ion channel	NM_018674
CACNA1A	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit	NM_000068
0,10,1,1,1		NM_023035
CACNA1B	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit	NM_000718
CACNAIC	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit	NM_000719
CACNA1D	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit	NM_000720
CACNA1E	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit	NM_000721
CACNA1F	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit	NM_005183
CACNA1G	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit	NM_018896
CACNA1H	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit	NM_021098
CACNA1I	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 11 subunit	NM_021096
CACNA1S	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit	NM_000069
CACNA2D	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1	NM_000722
CACNA2D	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2	NM_006030
CACNB1	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit	NM_000723
CACNB2	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit	NM_000724
CACNB3	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit	NM_000725
CACNB4	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit	NM_000726
CACNG1	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1	NM_000727
CACNG2	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2	NM_006078
CACNG3	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3	NM_006539
CACNG4	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4	NM_014405
CACNG5	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5	NM_014404
CACNG6	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6	NM_031897
CACNG7	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7	NM_031896
CACNG8	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8	AF288388
CLCA1	chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1	NM_001285
CLCA2	chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2	NM_006536
CLCA3	chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3	NM_004921
CLCA4	chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4	NM_012128
CLCN1	chloride channel 1 , skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, autosomal dominant)	NM_000083

		NIM 004266
	chloride channel 2	NM_004366
	chloride channel 3	NM_001829
	chloride channel 4	NM_001830
CLCN5	chloride channel 5 (nephrolithiasis 2, X-linked, Dent disease)	NM_000084
CLCN6	chloride channel 6	NM_001286
		NM_021735
		NM_021736
		NM_021737
CLCN7	chloride channel 7	NM_001287
CLCNKA	chloride channel Ka	NM_004070
CLCNKB	chloride channel Kb	NM_000085
CLIC1	chloride intracellular channel 1	NM_001288
		NM_001288
CLIC2	chloride intracellular channel 2	NM_001289
	chloride intracellular channel 3	NM_004669
	chloride intracellular channel 4	NM_013943
CLIC5	chloride intracellular channel 5	NM_016929
CLIC6	chloride intracellular channel 6	BG184920
CLNS1A	chloride channel, nucleotide-sensitive, 1A	NM_001293
CNGA1	cyclic nucleotide gated channel alpha 1	NM_000087
CNGA3	cyclic nucleotide gated channel alpha 3	NM_001298
CNGB1	cyclic nucleotide gated channel beta 1	NM_001297
CNGB3	cyclic nucleotide gated channel beta 3	NM_019098
DKFZP43	potassium channel modulatory factor	NM_020122
ECAC1	epithelial calcium channel 1	NM_019841
ECAC2	epithelial calcium channel 2	AJ243501
		AJ243500
HCN2	hyperpolarization activated cyclic nucleotide-gated potassium channel 2	NM_001194
HCN4	hyperpolarization activated cyclic nucleotide-gated potassium channel 4	NM_005477
HSA24339	voltage-gated sodium channel beta-3 subunit (scn3b gene)	NM_018400
HSA27226	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta 3 subunit	NM_018398
KCNA1	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 1 (episodic ataxia with myokymia)	NM_000217
KCNA10	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 10	NM_005549
KCNA2	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 2	NM_004974



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KCNA3	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 3	NM_002232
KCNA4	member 4	NM_002233
KCNA5	member 5	NM_002234
KCNA6	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 6	NM_002235
KCNA7	member 7	NM_031886
KCNAB1	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, beta member 1	NM_003471
KCNAB2	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, beta member 2	NM_003636
KCNAB3	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, beta member 3	NM_004732
KCNB1	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shab-related subfamily, member 1	NM_004975
KCNB2	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shab-related subfamily, member 2	NM_004770
KCNC1	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shaw-related subfamily, member 1	NM_004976
KCNC3	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shaw-related subfamily, member 3	NM_004977
KCNC4	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shaw-related subfamily, member 4	NM_004978
KCND1	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shal-related subfamily, member 1	NM_004979
KCND2	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shal-related subfamily, member 2	NM_012281
KCND3	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shal-related subfamily, member 3	NM_004980
KCNE1	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 1	NM_000219
KCNE1L	potassium voltage-gated channel, Isk-related family, member 1-like	NM_012282
KCNE2	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 2	NM_005136
KCNE3	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 3	NM_005472
KCNF1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily F, member 1	NM_002236



KCNG1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily G, member 1	NM_002237
KCNG2	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily G, member 2	NM_012283
KCNH1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 1	NM_002238
KCNH2	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 2	NM_000238
KCNH3	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 3	AB033108
KCNH4	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 4	NM_012285
KCNH5	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 5	U69185
KCNIP1	Kv channel-interacting protein 1	NM_014592
KCNIP2-	Kv-channel-interacting protein 2	NM_014591
KCNJ1	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 1	NM_000220
KCNJ10	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 10	NM_002241
KCNJ11	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 11	NM_000525
KCNJ12	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 12	NM_021012
KCNJ13	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 13	AJ007557
KCNJ14	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 14	NM_013348
KCNJ15	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 15	NM_002243
シンボル	名前	配列ID
KCNJ16	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 16	NM_018658
KCNJ2	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 2	NM_000891
KCNJ3	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 3	NM_002239
KCNJ4	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 4	NM_004981
KCNJ5	potassium Inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 5	NM_000890
KCNJ6	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 6	NM_00224
KCNJ8	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 8	NM_00498
KCNJ9	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 9	NM_00498
KCNJN1	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, inhibitor 1	NM_00224
KCNK1	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 1 (TWIK-1)	NM_00224
KCNK10	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 10	NM_02116
KCNK12	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 12	NM_02205
KCNK13	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 13	NM_02205
KCNK2	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 2 (TREK-1)	AF004711
KCNK3	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 3 (TASK-1)	NM_00224
KCNK4	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily K, member 4	NM_01661
KCNK5	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 5 (TASK-2)	NM_00374
KCNK6	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 6 (TWIK-2)	NM_00482



Subfamily M, alpha member 1 KCNMB1 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 1 KCNMB2 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNQ1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	05714
subfamily M, alpha member 1 KCNMB1 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 1 KCNMB2 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4- KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4- KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNQ1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	16601
subfamily M, beta member 1 KCNMB2 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	02247
Subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNNB4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	04137
Subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4. KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	05832
subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4. KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	14407
subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 MCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 MCNS4 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 MCNS5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 MCNS6 potassium voltage-gated chann	14406
channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ6 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	14505
channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nM_0 member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nM_0 member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	02248
channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, MM_0 member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, MM_0 member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	21614
kCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	02249
KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	002250
KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_0 MEMBER SUBFAMILY	000218
KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	04518
KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_0 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	004519
KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	004700
member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	19842
Member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, MM_0 member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	002251
member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator	2970
epithelial sodium channel regulator	002252
KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_0	
	01790
	014379
	022358
	02162

P2RX1	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 1	NM_002558
P2RX2	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 2	NM_012226
	parametric production of the control	NM 016318
P2RX3	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 3	NM_002559
P2RX4	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 4	NM_002560
P2RX5	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 5	NM_002561
P2RX7	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 7	NM_002562
SCN10A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type X, alpha polypeptide	NM_006514
SCN1-1A-	sodium-channel, voltage-gated, type XI, alpha polypeptide	AF188679
SCN12A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type XII, alpha polypeptide	NM_014139
SCN1A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type I, alpha polypeptide	AF225985
SCN1B	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type I, beta polypeptide	NM_001037
SCN2A2	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type II, alpha 2 polypeptide	NM_021007
SCN2B	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type II, beta polypeptide	NM_004588
SCN3A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type III, alpha polypeptide	AF225987
SCN4A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type IV, alpha polypeptide	NM_000334
SCN5A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type V, alpha polypeptide (long	NM_000335
	(electrocardiographic) QT syndrome 3)	
SCN6A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type VI, alpha polypeptide	NM_002976
SCN8A	sodium channel, voltage gated, type VIII, alpha polypeptide	NM_014191
SCN9A-	sodium-channel, voltage-gated, type IX, alpha polypeptide	NM_002977
SCNN1A	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1 alpha	NM_001038
SCNN1B	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, beta (Liddle syndrome)	NM_000336
SCNN1D	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, delta	NM_002978
SCNN1G	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, gamma	NM_001039
TALK-1	pancreatic 2P domain potassium channel TALK-1	NM_032115
TASK-4	potassium channel TASK-4; potassium channel TALK-2	NM_031460
TRPC1	transient receptor potential channel 1	NM_003304
TRPC2	transient receptor potential channel 2	X89067
TRPC3	transient receptor potential channel 3	NM_003305
TRPC4	transient receptor potential channel 4	NM_016179
TRPC5	transient receptor potential channel 5	NM_012471
TRPC6	transient receptor potential channel 6	NM_004621
TRPC7	transient receptor potential channel 7	NM_003307
VDAC1	voltage-dependent anion channel 1	NM_003374
VDAC1P	voltage-dependent anion channel 1 pseudogene	AJ002428
VDAC2	voltage-dependent anion channel 2	NM_003375
VDAC3	voltage-dependent anion channel 3	NM_005662
trp7	putative capacitative calcium channel	NM_020389

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図面の簡単な説明

図1は、PepT1 発現ウイルスにおける PepT1 活性を示す図である。ウイルス膜上の PepT1 活性は、ウイルスの[¹⁴C]グリシルザルコシンの取り込み量として測定した。「野生型」は野生型のウイルスによる取り込み量を示し、「His-PepT1」は N 末端に His-tag を付加した PepT1 発現ウイルスによる取り込み量を示す。

図2は、PepT2 発現ウイルスにおける PepT2 活性を示す図である。ウイルス膜上の PepT2 活性は、ウイルスの[³H] グリシルザルコシンの取り込み量として測定した。「野生型」は野生型のウイルスによる取り込み量を示し、「His-PepT2」はN末端に His-tag を付加した PepT2 発現ウイルスによる取り込み量を示す。

図3は、OATP-C 発現ウイルスにおける OATP-C 活性を示す図である。ウイルス 膜上の OATP-C 活性は、ウイルスの[³H]エストロン硫酸抱合体の取り込み量とし て測定した。「野生型」は野生型のウイルスによる取り込み量を示し、「OATP-C WT」は野生型 OATP-C 発現ウイルスによる取り込み量を示し、「OATP-C N130D」 は N130D 変異体 OATP-C 発現ウイルスによる取り込み量を示し、「OATP-C V174 A」は V174A 変異体 OATP-C 発現ウイルスによる取り込み量を示す。なお、いずれ の OATP-C も N 末端に His-Tag が付加されている。

図 4 は、抗ヒト PepT1 モノクローナル抗体の、PepT1 発現ウイルスにおける PepT1 活性の阻害を検出した結果を示す図である。ウイルス膜上の PepT1 活性は、ウイルスの[14 C]グリシルザルコシンの取り込み量として測定した。データは平均 \pm SD (n=3-4) で表示している。

発明を実施するための最良の形態

以下、本発明を実施例により更に詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれらの実施例によりいかなる意味でも限定されるものではない。

[実施例1]

1. PepT1 発現出芽バキュロウイルスの調製

ヒト腎臓ライブラリーから PCR を用いて完全長の PepT1 遺伝子を単離した。完全長のヒト PepT1 遺伝子を pBlueBacHis2A(Invitrogen)に挿入することでトランスファーベクターpBlueBacHis-PepT1 を作製した後、Bac-N-Blue transfection kit (Invitrogen)を用いて Bac-N-Blue DNA と共にトランスファーベクターをSf9 細胞に導入することでヒト PepT1 発現用組換えウイルスを調製した。即ち、4μg-の-pBlueBacHis-PepT1をBac-N-Blue DNA に加え、さらに 1mL の Grace's 培地(GIBCO) 20μL の Cell FECTIN 試薬を加え、混和し、室温で 15 分間静置した後、Grace's 培地で1回洗浄した 2×10⁶個の Sf9 細胞に滴下した。室温で4時間静置した後、さらに 2mL の完全培地(10%ウシ胎児血清(Sigma 社製)、100units/mL のペニシリン、及び100μg/mLストレプトマイシン(GIBCO-BRL 社製)を含む Grace's 培地)を加え、27℃で培養した。相同組換えにより作製されたヒト PepT1 発現用組換えウイルスはキット添付の指示書に従い二度の純化を行った後、組換えウイルスのウイルスストックを得た。

ヒト PepT1 を発現する発芽型ウイルスの調製は以下のようにして行った。すなわち、上記により調製した組換えウイルスを MOI=5となるように 500mL の Sf9 細胞(2×10⁶/mL)に感染させた。27℃で3日間培養した後、培養液を800×gで15分間遠心分離し、細胞ならびに細胞破砕物を除去した。遠心分離により回収した上清は45,000×gで30分間遠心した後、沈殿物をPBS に懸濁し、さらに800×gで15分遠心することで細胞成分を除去した。上清は再度45,000×gで30分間遠心した後、沈澱物をPBS に再懸濁したものを発芽型ウイルス画分とした。ウイルスならびに Sf-9 細胞膜上でのPepT1 発現は抗 His 抗体を用いたウエスタン解析で確認した。また、タンパク質濃度は Dc Protein Assay kit (Bio-Rad)を用い、BSA を標準物として測定した。

2. PepT1 機能解析

[¹⁴C] グリシルザルコシンを終濃度 50 µ M になるように HBSS (pH6. 0) で希釈し、 基質溶液とした。ウイルス溶液 40 µ L (100 µ g 蛋白) を 37℃で 30 分間プレインキ ュベートし、あらかじめ 37℃で加温していた基質溶液を 160 μ L 添加し、反応を開始した。1分後、氷冷していた HBSS (pH7.4) (以下、「反応停止液」と略す)を1mL 添加して、反応を停止させた。直ちにウイルスを含む反応液を混合セルロース膜フィルターを用いて吸引濾過し、5mL の反応停止液で2回洗浄した。膜フィルターを液体シンチレーターバイアルに移し、クリアゾル I を5mL 添加してフィルターを溶解した。溶解後、液体シンチレーションカウンターでフィルター上の放射能を計測した。ウイルス溶液に基質溶液を添加する前に反応停止液を添加した系についても同様にフィルターへの非特異的吸着を計測し、得られた値を各実験の数値から差し引いた。

N末端にHis-tagを付加したPepT1発現ウイルスでのPepT1活性を図1に示した。PepT1を発現していない野生型ウイルスに比べて、約7倍の活性比でPepT1活性を検出することができた。

[実施例2]

1. PepT2 発現出芽バキュロウイルスの調製

ヒト腎臓ライブラリーから完全長 PepT2 遺伝子を単離した。完全長のヒト Pep T2 をコードする遺伝子は、PCR を用いて pBlueBacHis2A(Invitrogen)に組み込むことで完全長の PepT2 トラシスファーベクター(pBlueBac)を作製し、ウイルス DNA と共に Sf-9 細胞に導入した。相同組換えにより作製された組換えウイルスを純化した後、組換えウイルス高活性ストックを作製した。ストックウイルスを Sf-9 細胞に感染させ、一定期間培養後にウイルスならびに Sf-9 細胞膜上への Pe pT2 の発現を行った。ウイルスならびに Sf-9 細胞膜上での PepT2 発現は抗 His 抗体を用いたウエスタン解析で確認した。より詳細には、PepT2 遺伝子を用いた 以外は、実施例1に記載の方法に従って操作を行った。

2. PepT2 機能解析

[⁸H] グリシルザルコシンを終濃度 0.8 μ M になるように HBSS (pH6.0) で希釈し、

基質溶液とした。ウイルス溶液 40 μ L(100 μ g 蛋白)を 37℃で 30 分間プレインキュベートし、予め 37℃で加温していた基質溶液を 160 μ L 添加し、反応を開始させた。1 分後、反応停止液 1mL を添加して、反応を停止させた。直ちにウイルスを含む反応液を混合セルロース膜フィルターを用いて吸引濾過し、5mL の反応停止液で 2 回洗浄した。膜フィルターを液体シンチレーションバイアルに移し、クリアゾルーを5mL 添加してフィルターを溶解させた。溶解後、液体シンチレーションカウンターでフィルター上の放射能を計測した。ウイルス溶液に基質溶液を添加する前に反応停止液を添加して同様の操作を行い、フィルターへの非特異的吸着を計測し値を各実験の数値から差し引いた。

N末端にHis-tagを付加したPepT2発現ウイルスでのPepT2活性を図2に示した。PepT2を発現していない野生型ウイルスに比べて、約9倍の活性比でPepT2活性を検出することができた。

「実施例3]

1. OATP-C 発現出芽バキュロウイルスの調製

野生型ヒト OATP-C (OATP-C WT) をコードする cDNA は以下のようにしてクローニングした。すなわち、ヒト成体肝臓由来 cDNA を鋳型とし、以下のプライマーの組み合わせによる PCR により OATP-C WT cDNA を 2 つの断片に分け増幅した。5°側

OAHC17 プライマー:5' gat ggt acc aaa ctg agc atc aac aac aaa aac 3' (配列番号:1)

OAHC18 プライマー: 5' gat ggt acc cat cga gaa tca gta gga gtt atc 3' (配列番号: 2)

3'側

OAHC21 プライマー: 5' gat ggt acc tac cct ggg atc tct gtt ttc taa 3' (配列番号: 3)

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OAHC22 プライマー:5' gat ggt acc gtt tgg aaa cac aga agc aga agt 3' (配列番号:4)

これらの断片をそれぞれ pT7Blue-T ベクター (Novagen 社) にサプクローニングし、PCR エラーのないクローンを選択した。重なり合う領域に存在する Bgl II サイトで両者を連結した後、両端に存在する Kpn I サイトで切断し、pcDNA3 ベクターー(Invitrogen-社) の Kpn I サイトに組み込み、pcDNA3/OATP-C WT を得た。次に、pcDNA3/OATP-C WT を鋳型とし、GeneEditor™ (Promega 社) を用いた in vitro ミュータジェネシスにより、130 番目のアスパラギンがアスパラギン酸に変異した OATP-C N130D ならびに 174 番目のバリンがアラニンに変異した OATP-C V174A をそれぞれコードする cDNA の作製を行った。変異導入用プライマーは以下のものを使用した。

OATP-C N130D 用プライマー:5' gaa act aat atc gat tca tca gaa aat 3'(配列番号:5)

OATP-C V174A 用プライマー:5' atg tgg ata tat gcg ttc atg ggt aat 3'(配列番号:6)

変異導入用プライマーとキットに添付されている選択用プライマー(ボトムストランド用)を、共に一本鎖にした鋳型プラスミド DNA とアニールさせ、新たなDNA 鎖を合成した。これを大腸菌に導入し、GeneEditor™抗生物質耐性クローンを得た。これらのクローンをシークエンシングすることにより変異が入っているクローン (pcDNA3/OATP-C N130D、およびpcDNA3/OATP-C V174A) を選択した。

次に、pcDNA3/OATP-C WT、pcDNA3/OATP-C N130D、およびpcDNA3/OATP-C V174 A をそれぞれ鋳型とし、以下のプライマーを用いた PCR を行うことにより、両端に Sal I サイトを付加したそれぞれの cDNA を増幅した。

C45 プライマー:5' gat gtc gac tta aca atg tgt ttc act 3'(配列番号:7)

C58 プライマー: 5' gat gtc gac tat gga cca aaa tca aca t 3' (配列番

号:8)

これらを Sal Iにより切断し、pBlueBac His2Aベクター (Invitrogen 社) の Sal I サイトに組み込むことにより、N 末端に His-tag が付加された各 OATP-C タンパクをコードするトランスファーベクター (pBlueBac His2A/OATP-C WT、pBlueBac His2A/OATP-C N130D、pBlueBac His2A/OATP-C V174A) を作製した。

Bac-N-Blue トランスフェクションキット(Invitrogen 社)を用いて、これらベクターをウイルス DNA と共に Sf-9 細胞に導入した。5~8 日後に、培養上清中の組換えウイルスをプラークアッセイにより純化した。その後、ウイルスを増幅し、組換えウイルス高活性ストックを作製した。ストックウイルスを MOI=1 で Sf-9 細胞に感染させ、4 日間後の培養上清から組換えウイルスを回収した。ウイルス膜上での OATP-C 発現は抗 His 抗体を用いたウエスタン解析で確認した。

2. OATP-C 機能解析

[³H]エストロン硫酸抱合体を終濃度 10nM になるように HBSS(pH7.4)で希釈し、基質溶液とした。ウイルス溶液 20μL(50μg 蛋白)を 37℃で 30分間プレインキュベートし、予め 37℃で加温していた基質溶液を 180μL 添加し、反応を開始させた。1分後、氷冷していた HBSS(pH7.4)(以下、反応停止液と略す)を 1mL 添加して、反応を停止させた。直ちにウイルスを含む反応液を混合セルロース膜フィルターを用いて吸引濾過し、5mL の反応停止液で 2 回洗浄した。膜フィルターを液体シンチレーターバイアルに移し、クリアゾル I を 5mL 添加してフィルターを溶解させた。溶解後、液体シンチレーションカウンターでフィルター上の放射能を計測した。基質溶液を添加する前に反応停止液を添加して同様の操作を行い、フィルターへの非特異的吸着を計測し、各実験の数値から差し引いた。

N末端に His-tag を付加した 3 種類の OATP-C 発現ウイルスでの[³H]エストロン硫酸抱合体の取り込み活性を図 3 に示した。OATP-C を発現していない野生型ウイルスに比べて、OATP-C 野生型、N130D、V174A でそれぞれ約 57 倍、41 倍、3 6 倍の活性比で[³H]エストロン硫酸抱合体の取り込み活性を検出することができ

た。また、野生型ウイルスでの取り込み試験から、ウイルスに由来する内因性 0 ATP-C 活性はほとんど検出されなかった。このことから、出芽バキュロウイルス 発現系はバックグラウンドが極めて低い評価系であることが明らかとなった。また、OATP-C 変異体(N130D、V174A)のウイルス膜上への機能発現が可能であることから、SNPs による基質特異性の変化も測定でき、テーラーメイド医療への 応用が可能である。

[実施例4] PepT1機能阻害抗体の探索

[14C] グリシルザルコシンを終濃度50μMになるようにHBSS (pH6.0) で希釈し、基質溶液とした。また、ヒトPepT1の細胞外領域を認識するマウス型モノクローナル抗体を終濃度200μg/mLになるようにPBSで希釈し、抗体溶液とした。N末端にHis-tagを付加したPepT1発現出芽パキュロウイルス溶液20μL (50μg蛋白)と抗体溶液20μLを混合し、37℃で1時間プレインキュベートした。予め、37℃で加温していた基質溶液160μLをウイルス溶液に添加し、反応を開始させた。1分後、氷冷していたHBSS (pH7.4) (以下、「反応停止液」と略す)を1mL添加し、反応を停止させた。直ちにウイルスを含む反応液を混合セルロース膜フィルターを用いて吸引濾過し、5 mLの反応停止液で2回洗浄した。膜フィルターを液体シンチレーションバイアルに移し、クリアグルIを5 mL添加してフィルターを溶解させた。溶解後、液体シンチレーションカウンターでフィルター上の放射能を計測した。基質溶液を添加する前に反応停止液を添加して同様の操作を行い、フィルターへの非特異的吸着を計測し、各実験の数値から差し引いた。

抗ヒトPepT1モノクローナル抗体によるPepT1活性阻害を図4に示した。抗体非存在下でのPepT1活性を対照として100で表した。3種類の抗ヒトPepT1モノクローナル抗体の中で、対照に比べてクローン119で約20%、クローン253で約10%のPepT1活性を阻害した。このPepT1活性阻害は統計的(Studentの t 検定)に有意であった。以上より、発芽バキュロウイルス発現系は、トランスポーターの活性

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を阻害あるいは促進する物質の探索に有用である。

産業上の利用の可能性

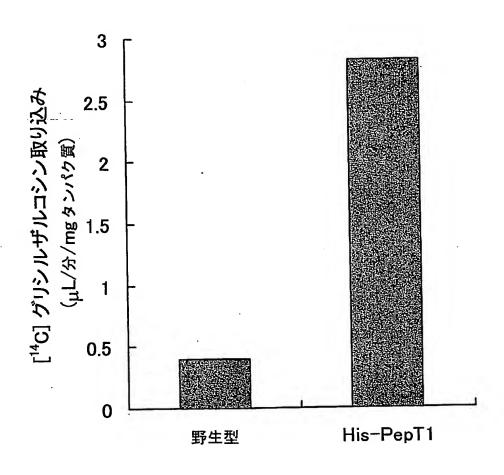
本発明により提供されるトランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルスを用いることにより、従来よりも低いバックグラウンドでトランスポーターの活性を高感度で測定することができる。従って、本方法を採用することによりトランスポーターの輸送基質の同定、駆動力の同定、及びキネティクス解析等の機能解析を従来と比べ、より簡便に、そして正確に行えると期待される。また、該ウイルスを用いてウイルス膜上に発現されるトランスポーターのトランスポート活性を阻害または促進する物質のスクリーニングを行うことも可能である。トランスポーターは細胞内への薬剤の輸送にも関与していることが報告されていることから、疾患に関連するトランスポーターの活性を阻害または促進する物質は、新しい医薬品の候補となり得る。また、本方法をトランスポーターをコードする遺伝子における SNPs 解析に用いることにより、トランスポーターの SNPs による機能変化をより広範な基質について測定でき、各個体についての薬物への応答を解析できることから、テーラーメイド医療への応用が可能である。

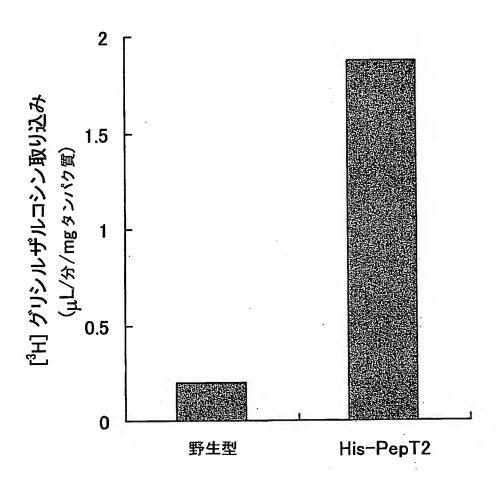
- 39 -

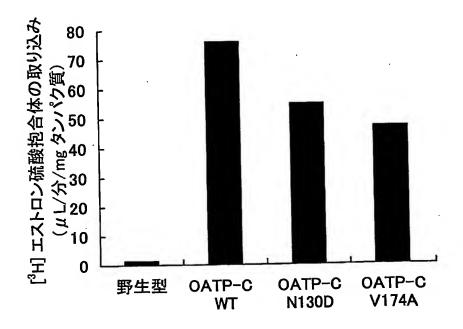
請求の範囲

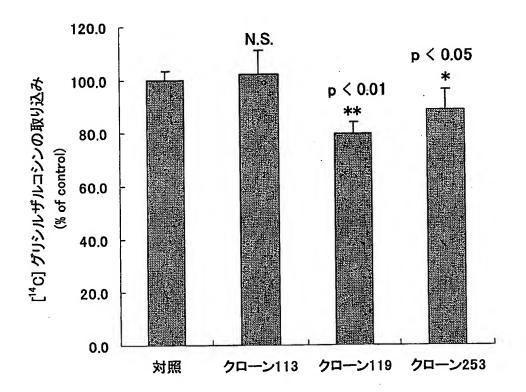
- 1. トランスポーターをコードする遺伝子を含む組換えウイルスを感染させた 宿主を培養し、該宿主から放出される出芽ウイルス膜上にトランスポーター を発現させることを特徴とする、トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポ ーターを発現させる方法。
- 2. ウイルスがバキュロウイルスである請求項1記載の方法。
- 3. トランスポーターが非ウイルス由来である請求項1または2いずれか記載 の方法。
- 4. トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントラン スポーターである請求項1~3いずれか記載の方法。
- 5. トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である請求項4記載の方法。
- 6. トランスポーター活性を有するトランスポーターを発現しているウイルス。
- 7. トランスポーターが非ウイルス由来である請求項6記載のウイルス。
- 8. ウイルスがバキュロウイルスである請求項7記載のウイルス。
- 9. ウイルスが出芽ウイルスである、請求項6~8いずれか記載のウイルス。
- 10. トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントラ ンスポーターである請求項6~9いずれか記載のウイルス。
- 1 1. トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である請求項 1 0 記載 のウイルス。
- 12. ウイルス膜上でトランスポーターを発現させることを特徴とする、トランスポーターの活性測定方法。
- 13. ウイルスが出芽バキュロウイルスである請求項12記載の方法。
- 14. トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランスポーターである請求項12または13記載の方法。

- 15. トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である請求項14記載 の方法。
- 16. 以下の工程を含むトランスポーターのトランスポート活性を阻害又は促進する物質のスクリーニング方法。
 - (a) ウイルス膜上にトランスポーターを発現させる工程、
- (b) 該トランスポーターに被験物質を接触させる工程、及び
 - (c) トランスポート活性を阻害又は促進する物質を選択する工程
- 17. ウイルスがバキュロウイルスである請求項16記載の方法。
- 18. ウイルスが出芽ウイルスである請求項16又は17記載の方法。
- 19. トランスポーターが非ウイルス由来である請求項16~18いずれか記 載の方法。
- 20. トランスポーターがペプチドトランスポーターまたは有機アニオントランスポーターである、請求項16~19いずれか記載の方法。
- 21. トランスポーターが PepT1、PepT2 又は OATP-C である、請求項20記 載の方法。
- 22. ウイルスが担体に固定されていることを特徴とする請求項16~21い ずれか記載の方法。
- 23. ウイルスの担体への固定が、ウイルス膜上に発現している膜タンパク質 に対する抗体を介して行われていることを特徴とする請求項22記載の方 法。
- 24. ウイルスの担体への固定が、ウイルス膜上に発現しているタンパク質を ビオチン化することでビオチン・ストレプトアビジン反応を介して行われ ることを特徴とする請求項22記載の方法。









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SEQUENCE LISTING

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- <120> Method for Screening of Inhibitors of Transporters
- <130> C1-A0206P
- <150> JP 2002- 96038
- <151> 2002-03-29
- <160> 8
- <170> PatentIn version 3.1
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- <223> an artificially synthesized primer sequence
- <400> 3

gatggtacct accetgggat ctctgttttc taa

- ⟨211⟩ 33
- <212> DNA
- <213> Artificial

<220>

- <223> an artificially synthesized primer sequence
- <400> 4

gatggtaccg tttggaaaca cagaagcaga agt

33

- ⟨210⟩ 5
- ⟨211⟩ 27
- <212> DNA
- <213> Artificial

<220>

- <223> an artificially synthesized primer sequence
- <400> 5

gaaactaata tcgattcatc agaaaat

- ⟨210⟩ 6
- <211> 27
- <212> DNA

4/5

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> an artificially synthesized primer sequence

<400> 6

atgtggatat atgcgttcat gggtaat

27

<210> 7

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> an artificially synthesized primer sequence

<400> 7

gatgtcgact taacaatgtg tttcact

27

⟨210⟩ 8

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

⟨220⟩

<223> an artificially synthesized primer sequence

⟨400⟩ 8

gatgtcgact atggaccaaa atcaacat



International application No.
PCT/JP03/03975

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int.Cl ⁷ C12N15/12, C12N7/00, C12Q1/70, G01N33/15, G01N33/50							
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC							
	S SEARCHED						
Int.	Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl ⁷ C12N15/12, C12N7/00, C12Q1/70, G01N33/15, G01N33/50						
	Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched						
	ata base consulted during the international search (name DIALOG), BIOSIS (DIALOG)	e of data base and, where practicable, sear	ch terms used)				
C. DOCUI	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where app	propriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.				
A .	LOISEL T.P. et al., Recovery of homogeneous and functional beta 2-adrenergic receptors from extracellular baculovirus particles. Nature Biotechnology 1997, Vol.15, No.12, pages 1300 to 1304						
A	WO 98/46777 A1 (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), 22 October, 1998 (22.10.98), & EP 1015618 A1 & FR 2761994 A						
MANGOR J.T. et al., A GP64-null baculovirus pseudotyped with vesicular stomatitis virus G protein. J.Virol., 2001, Vol.75, No.6, pages 2544 to 2556							
× Furthe	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent family annex.					
* Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed Date of the actual completion of the international search		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art document member of the same patent family Date of mailing of the international search report					
17 A	pril, 2003 (17.04.03)	06 May, 2003 (06.05					
Name and m Japa	nailing address of the ISA/ nese Patent Office	Authorized officer					
Facsimile No	o.	Telephone No.					



International application No. PCT/JP03/03975

(Continua	tion). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
ategory*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the releva	ant passages	Relevant to claim No
Α	GERGELY S. et al., Characterization of the Cycle of Human ABCA1: Implications for It Function as a Regulator Rather Than an Act Transporter, Biochemical and Biophysical Communications, 2001, Vol.288, No.5, page 1264	1-24	
A	NOE J. et al., Characterization of the mosalt export pump overexpressed in the bac system. Hepatology, 2001, Vol.33, No.5, pages 1223 to 1231		1-24

A. 発明の属する分野の分類(国際特許分類(IPC))							
Int. Cl' Cl2N 15/12, Cl2N 7/00, Cl2Q 1/70, G01N 33/15, G01N 33/50							
III. 01 0124 13/12, 0124 1/00, 0124 1/10, 0021 00/10, 0021 00/00							
B. 調査を行	うった分野						
調査を行った最	d小限資料(国際特許分類(IPC))	•					
Int. Cl' Cl	Int. C1' C12N 15/12, C12N 7/00, C12Q 1/70, G01N 33/15, G01N 33/50						
最小限資料以外	最小限資料以外の資料で調査を行った分野に含まれるもの						
		•					
同 聯爾大公法		調本に使用した用語)					
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WPI (DIALO	G), BIOSIS (DIALOG)						
C. 関連する	5と認められる文献						
引用文献の		きけ その関連する第所の表示	関連する 請求の範囲の番号				
カテゴリー* A	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示						
n	2-adrenergic receptors from extracellular baculovirus						
	particles. Nature Biotechnology 1997, Vol. 15, No. 12, p. 1300-13						
	04						
A	WO 98/46777 Al (Centre national de	e la recherche	1–24				
	scientifique) 1998.10.22 & EP 1015618 A1 & FR 2761994 A						
& DL 1012010 MI & LV 510125# V							
区欄の続きにも文献が列挙されている。□ パテントファミリーに関する別紙を参照。							
* 引用文献のカテゴリー の日の後に公表された文献							
「A」特に関連のある文献ではなく、一般的技術水準を示す 「T」国際出願日又は優先日後に公表された文献であって もの 出願と矛盾するものではなく、発明の原理又は理論							
	「E」国際出願日前の出願または特許であるが、国際出願日 の理解のために引用するもの 以後に公表されたもの 「X」特に関連のある文献であって、当該文献のみで発明						
「L」優先権主張に疑義を提起する文献又は他の文献の発行の新規性又は進歩性がないと考えられ							
文献 (理由を付す) 上の文献との、当業者にとって自明である組合せに							
「O」ロ頭による開示、使用、展示等に言及する文献 よって進歩性がないと考えられるもの 「P」国際出願日前で、かつ優先権の主張の基礎となる出願 「&」同一パテントファミリー文献							
国際調査を完了した日国際調査報告の発送日							
17. 04. 03							
国際調査機関の名称及びあて先 日本国特許庁(ISA/JP) 特許庁審査官(権限のある職員) 4N 9152							
	郵便番号100-8915 郵子代用区館が関三丁目4番3号	電話番号 03-3581-1101					



国際出願番号 PCT/JP03/03975

こ(続き). 川用文献の カテゴリー*	関連すると認められる文献	関連する
A	引用文献名 及び一部の箇所が関連するときは、その関連する箇所の表示 MANGOR J. T. et al, A GP64-null baculovirus pseudotyped with vesicular stomatitis virus G protein. J. Virol. 2001, Vol. 75, No. 6, p. 2544-2556	請求の範囲の番−
A	GERGELY S. et al, Characterization of the ATPase Cycle of Human ABCA1: Implications for Its Function as a Regulator Rather Than an Active Transporter, Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 2001, Vol. 288, No. 5, p. 1258-1264	1-24
A	NOE J. et al, Characterization of the mouse bile salt export pump overexpressed in the baculovirus system. Hepatology 2001, Vol. 33, No. 5, p. 1223-1231	1-24
		-

DESCRIPTION

METHODS OF SCREENING FOR TRANSPORTER INHIBITORS

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to methods for expressing transporters having transporter activity, where the methods comprise using transporter-encoding genes to express transporters on the envelope of budding viruses. In addition, the present invention relates to viruses that express transporters having transporter activity, methods that use these viruses for measuring the transporter activity, and methods of screening for substances that inhibit or promote the transporter activity of the transporters.

15 Background Art

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Mammals must take in nutrients from outside the body, and many transporter proteins (transporters) are known to exist in mammalian cells. These transporters mainly act to transport substances essential to the maintenance of life (amino acids, sugars, and such) into cells. In the physiological environment, cells often have multiple transporters that transport the same substrate. In these cases, the individual contribution of transporters to cellular uptake can be estimated using kinetic analysis (calculation of Km, Vmax, and so on; e.g., Wright E.M., Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol., 2001, 280: F10-18). Thus, identification of transport substrates and kinetic analysis of transporters are extremely important for revealing their physiological function and their potential in drug delivery.

Currently, methods for analysing transporter function use the following resources as materials: (1) primary cultured cells and cell membrane vesicles (such as lung cells and brush border membrane vesicles) comprising transporters isolated from living bodies; (2) cell lines derived from transporter-comprising cancer cells and so on (such as Caco-2 cells); (3) mammalian cells introduced with transporter genes (such as LLC-PK1 cells and MDCK cells) and Xenopus oocytes; and (4) insect cell membranes (such as Sf9 cell membranes) in which transporters have been expressed using baculovirus

expression systems. Of these, mostly used are gene expression systems from mammalian cells and Xenopus oocyte cells. However, even in mammalian and Xenopus oocyte cells introduced with transporter genes, activities from endogenous transporters can be detected, thus elevating background levels (Kanai Y. et al., J. Clin. Invest. 93: 397-404 (1994); Kekuda R. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271: 18657-18661 (1996); Kekuda R. et al., Am. J. Physiol. 272: G1463-1472 (1997); Yabuuchi H. et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 286: 1391-1396 (1998); Hatanaka T. et al., J. Clin. Invest. 107: 1035-1043 (2001)). For this reason, in some types of transporters, there are reports that describe an activity ratio of only two between cells introduced with genes and those not introduced with genes (parent cell lines). Carrying out kinetic analysis can be problematic in such gene-introduced cells with a low activity ratio.

In Xenopus oocyte cells introduced with transporter genes, transporter activity can be measured using electrophysiological methods. In transporters driven by Na and H ions, and substrates having an electric charge at physiological pH, transporter activity can be detected by measuring the electrical current caused by substrate transport. However, measuring transport activity is difficult when there is no driving force and also when substrates are electrically neutral at physiological pH. Kinetic analysis is also difficult in cases where transporter activity is observed but only a weak current can be detected. In addition, since electrophysiological methods require specific equipment, they are not simple or convenient.

The activity and substrate specificity of transporters that transfer drugs into cells has been reported to influence the drug's bioavailability (for example, Ganapathy, Leibach, Curr. Biol 3: 695-701 (1991); Nakashima et al., Biochem. Pharm. 33: 3345-3352 (1984); Friedman, Amidon, Pharm. Res. 6:1043-1047 (1989); Okano et al., J. Biol. Chem. 261: 14130-14134 (1986); Muranushi et al., Pharm. Res. 6: 308-312 (1989); Friedman, Amidon, J. Control. Res. 13: 141-146 (1990)). In recent years, research on factors that fluctuate in vivo pharmacokinetics has clarified that drug-metabolising enzymes as well as drug-transporters influence the function of drugs in the body. Known drug-transporters include p-glycoprotein (Annu. Rev. Biochem.

58: 137 (1989)), multidrug resistance protein (Science 258: 1650 (1992); Cancer Res. 55: 102 (1995)), lung resistance protein (Ann. Oncl. 7: 625 (1996); Int. J. Cancer 73: 1021 (1997)), and organic cation transporter (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91: 133 (1994); Molec. Pharmacol. 51: 913 (1997)). Analysis of SNPs is being carried out for these drug-transporters in the same way as for drug-metabolizing enzymes. Transporter SNPs that bring about functional changes have been recently found. These SNPs are receiving attention as one of the factors causing fluctuations between individuals (Ryu S. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 275: 39617-39624 (2000); Tirona R.G. et al., J. Biol. 10 Chem. 276: 35669-35675 (2001)). Currently, functional analysis of transporter SNPs mainly uses mammalian cells introduced with genes. However, this is speculated to be problematic for accurately detecting functional changes caused by SNPs in substrates having a low activity 15 ratio compared to parent cell lines.

Disclosure of the Invention

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The present invention was made considering the above circumstances. An objective of the present invention is to provide methods for measuring the target transporter activity, which have a low background level and a high degree of sensitivity. In addition, another objective of the present invention is to provide methods of screening for substances that inhibit or promote the transport activity of transporters, using the above methods.

Since viruses have no fundamental need to self-reproduce, the present inventors speculated that there was no physiological value in taking up substances essential to maintenance of life. Thus, they focused on the assumption that endogenous transporters may not be expressed (or maybe expressed in extremely low amounts) on viral envelopes. The method for measuring transporter activity using budding baculoviruses that do not express endogenous transporters on their envelopes are thought to have a low background level, and to enable a highly sensitive measurement of target activity. Furthermore, by using such methods, functional changes due to transporter SNPs can be measured for a broader range of substrates, and may be applied to tailor-made therapies.

Specifically, the present invention provides:

- [1] a method for expressing a transporter having transporter activity, wherein the method comprises culturing a host infected with a recombinant virus that comprises a gene encoding the transporter, and expressing the transporter on the envelope of a budding virus released from the host;
 - [2] the method of [1], wherein the virus is a baculovirus;
- [3] the method of [1] or [2], wherein the transporter is of a non-viral origin;
- [4] the method of any of [1] to [3], wherein the transporter 10 is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter;
 - [5] the method of [4] wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2,
 or OATP-C;
 - [6] a virus that expresses a transporter having transporter
 activity;
- [7] the virus of [6], wherein the transporter is of a non-viral origin;
 - [8] the virus of [7] wherein the virus is a baculovirus;
 - [9] the virus of any of [6] to [8] wherein the virus is a budding virus;
- 20 [10] the virus of any of [6] to [9] wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter;
 - [11] the virus of [10] wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C;
 - [12] a method for measuring the activity of a transporter, wherein the method comprises expressing the transporter on a viral envelope;

- [13] the method of [12] wherein the virus is a budding baculovirus;
- [14] the method of [12] or [13] wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter;
 - [15] the method of [14] wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C:
 - [16] a method of screening for a substance that inhibits or promotes transport activity of a transporter, wherein the method comprises the following steps:
 - (a) expressing the transporter on a viral envelope,
 - (b) contacting the transporter with a test substance, and

- selecting a substance that inhibits or promotes the transport activity;
- [17] the method of [16] wherein the virus is a baculovirus;
- [18] the method of [16] or [17] wherein the virus is a budding virus;
 - [19] the method of any of [16] to [18], wherein the transporter is of a non-viral origin;
 - [20] the method of any of [16] to [19], wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter;
- 10 [21] the method of [20] wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C;
 - [22] the method of any of [16] to [21], which comprises immobilizing the virus on a support;
 - [23] the method of [22] wherein the virus is immobilized on the support through an antibody against an envelope protein expressed on the viral envelope; and,
 - [24] the method of [22] wherein the virus is immobilized on the support through a biotin-streptavidin reaction by biotinylating a protein expressed on the viral envelope.
- 20 The present invention relates to methods for expressing transporters having transporter activity, which methods comprise culturing a host infected with a recombinant virus that comprises a gene coding for a transporter, and expressing the transporter on the envelope of a budding virus released from the host. Herein, 25 examples of a "transporter" include peptide transporters, amino acid transporters, and sugar transporters. More specifically, transporters such as those listed in Table 1 can be given as examples.

Table 1

	Driving force/	Amino			
Transporter	transport type	acids	membrane	ncbi	Reference
	LAT regulatory				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84
4F2hc	factor	529	1	P08195	(18), 6526-6530 (1987)
	CI/HCO exchange				Commun. 282 (5), 1103-1109
AE4	transport	945	14	AAK16733	(2001)
ATB ⁰ /AS	Na/neutral amino				J. Biol. Chem. 271 (31), 18657-
CT2	acid cotransport	541	10	Q15758	18661 (1996)
	Na/neutral and		ĺ		
A == 0+	basic amino acids	0.40			J. Biol. Chem. 274 (34), 23740-
ATB ⁰⁺	cotransport	642	12	AAD49223	23745 (1999)
BAT1/b ⁰⁺	Facilitated diffusion	407	۱.,	20021	
AT	(amino acid)	487	12	P82251	Nat. Genet. 23 (1), 52-57 (1999)
2222	ATP/primary	055			Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95
BCRP	active transport	655	6	AAC97367	(26), 15665-15670 (1998)
	ATP/primary	4004			Nat. Genet. 20 (3), 233-238
BSEP	active transport	1321	12	AAC77455	(1998)
	CI/HCO exchange				Commun. 282 (5), 1103-1109
BTR1	transport	891	14	AAK16734	(2001)
	Na/nucleoside				Am. J. Physiol. 272 (2), C707-
CNT1	cotransport	649	13	NP_004204	C714 (1997)
	Na/nucleoside				Am. J. Physiol. 273 (6 Pt 2),
CNT2	cotransport	658	14	O43868	F1058-F1065 (1997)
	Na/nucleoside				J. Biol. Chem. 276 (4), 2914-
CNT3	cotransport	691	13	NP_071410	2927 (2001)
	CI/HCO exchange				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90
DRA/CLD	transport	764		P40879	(9), 4166-4170 (1993)
	Na/acidic amino		1		Genomics 20 (2), 335-336
EAAC1	acid cotransport	525	12	NP_004161	(1994)
	Facilitated diffusion	/			
ENT1	(nucleoside)	456	14	NP_004946	Nat. Med. 3 (1), 89-93 (1997)
	Facilitated diffusion				Biochem. J. 328 (Pt 3), 739-743
ENT2	(nucleoside)	456	14	AAC39526	(1997)
					Commun. 206 (2), 681-687
FORT	Folic acid	591	12	P41440	(1995)
	Na/GABA				FEBS Lett. 269 (1), 181-184
GAT1	cotransport	599	12	NP_003033	(1990)
	Na/GABA				Recept. Channels 2 (3), 207-213
GAT3	cotransport	632	12	P48066	(1994)
	Facilitated diffusion				Science 229 (4717), 941-945
GLUT1	(glucose)	492	12	NP_006507	(1985)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				<u> </u>

A. 85 -15248 776- 19- 9 8
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8959-
21-328
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	ATP/primary				Cancer Lett. 162 (2), 181-191
MRP7	active transport	1492	17		(2001)
	Na/Pi				Commun. 258 (3), 578-582
NaPi-3B	cotransport	690	8	NP_006415	(1999)
	Na/Si				Genomics 70 (3), 354-363
NaSi-1	cotransport	595	13	NP_071889	(2000)
	Na/H exchange				
NHE1	transport	815	12	P19634	Cell 56 (2), 271-280 (1989)
	Na/H exchange				Am. J. Physiol. 40 (2), 383-390
NHE2	transport	812	12	NP_003039	(1999)
	Na/H exchange				Am. J. Physiol. 269 (1 Pt 1),
NHE3	transport	834	12	NP_004165	C198-C206 (1995)
	Na/Pi				Genomics 18 (2), 355-359
NPT1	cotransport	467	6-8	Q14916	(1993)
NPT2/Na	Na/Pi				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90,
Pi-3	cotransport	639-	-8-	NP_003043	5979-5983 (1993)
Nramp2/D	Na/Fe				Mol. Immunol. 34 (12-13), 839-
CT1	cotransport	568	12	P49281	842 (1997)
NTCP2/A	Na/bile acid		_		J. Biol. Chem. 270 (45), 27228-
SBT	cotransport	348	7	NP000443	27234 (1995)
	Facilitated diffusion				Commun. 255 (2), 508-514
OAT1	(organic anion)	550	12	NP_004781	(1999)
	Facilitated diffusion				
OAT2	(organic anion)	548	12	NP_006663	
	Facilitated diffusion				Commun. 255 (2), 508-514
OAT3	(organic anion)	568	12	NP_004781	(1999)
	Facilitated diffusion (organic anion)	550			J. Biol. Chem. 275 (6), 4507-
OAT4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	550	12	AAK68155	4512 (2000)
0.470.4	Facilitated diffusion (organic anion)		۱.,	ND OCCEO	Gastroenterology 109 (4), 1274-
OATP-A		670	12	NP_066580	1282 (1995)
CATO	Facilitated diffusion (organic anion)		1.0	ND 000107	Commun. 273 (1), 251-260
OATP-B	<u> </u>	709	12	NP_009187	(2000)
OATD O	Facilitated diffusion (organic anion)		10	D A A 70000	Commun. 273 (1), 251-260
OATP-C	, ,	691	12	BAA78639	(2000)
0470 0	Facilitated diffusion	710	10	D A A 00007	Commun. 273 (1), 251-260
OATP-D	(organic anion)	710	12	BAA89287	(2000)
CATDE	Facilitated diffusion (organic anion)		12	B A A 00200	Commun. 273 (1), 251-260
OATP-E		722	12	BAA89288	(2000)
0074	Facilitated diffusion	FF 4	۱.,	ND 000045	Mol. Pharmacol. 51 (6), 913-921
OCT1	(organic cation)	554	12	NP_003048	(1997)
	Facilitated diffusion			41D 0000 : 5	DNA Cell Biol. 16 (7), 871-881
OCT2	(organic cation)	555	12	NP_003049	(1997)

	Facilitated diffusion				Conomics 55 (2) 200 219
COTO	(organic cation)	551	10	NP_035525	Genomics 55 (2), 209-218
ост3		331	12	NP_035525	(1999)
	H/organic				FEBS Lett. 419 (1), 107-111
OCTN1	cation	551	11	NP_003050	(1997)
	Na/organic cation				Commun. 246 (3), 589-595
OCTN2	cotransport	557	12	O76082	(1998)
	Facilitated diffusion				Commun. 221 (2), 454-458
PGT	(organic anion)	643	12	NP_005612	(1996)
	BAT1 regulatory				J. Biol. Chem. 268 (20), 14842-
rBAT	factor	685	1 -	AAA81778	14849 (1993)
SDCT1/N	Na/dicarboxylic				Am. J. Physiol. 270 (4 Pt 2),
aDC−1	acid cotransport	592	8_	NP_003975	F642-F648 (1996)
	Na/glucose				Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86
SGLT1	cotransport	664	14	NP00334	(15), 5748-5752 (1989)
	Na/glucose				Am. J. Physiol. 263 (3 Pt 2),
SGLT2	cotransport	672	14	NP_003032	F459-F465 (1992)
SGLT3/S	Na/glucose				J. Biol. Chem. 268 (3), 1509-
AAT1	cotransport	659	14	P31636	1512 (1993)
	CI/HCO exchange				Genomics 70 (1), 102-112
SLC26A6	transport	738	11	NP_075062	(2000)
	Na/vitamin C				Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1461 (1),
SVCT1	cotransport	598	12	NP_005838	1-9 (1999)
	Urea (Facilitated				FEBS Lett. 386 (2-3), 156-160
UT2	diffusion)	397	10	Q15849	(1996)

Preferable transporters in the present invention are peptide transporters or organic anion transporters, and especially preferable are PepT1, Pept2, and OATP-C. The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of PepT1 and PepT2 are known (human PepT1: GenBank XM_007063, J. Biol. Chem. 270(12): 6456-6463 (1995); human PepT2: GenBank NP_066568, XM_002922, Biochem. Biophys. Acta. 1235:461-466 (1995); mouse PepT1 GenBank AF205540, Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 1492: 145-154 (2000); mouse PepT2: GenBank NM_021301, Biochim. Biophys. Res. Commun. 276: 734-741 (2000)). Furthermore, the nucleotide and amino acid sequence of OATP-C are also known (Table 1: Commun. 273(1), 251-260 (2000)). However, the transporters of the present invention are not particularly limited thereto, as long as they can be expressed on a viral envelope.

Genes encoding the transporters, for example, those listed in Table 1, are registered with the National Centre for Biotechnology

Information (NCBI) under the listed accession numbers. For example, based on this sequence information, cDNA libraries or genomic libraries can be screened to obtain genes coding for transporters. More specifically, for example, cDNA or genomic libraries are screened using probes (antibodies against target transporters, oligonucleotides that hybridise to nucleotide sequences coding for target transporters). Screening can be carried out, for example, by following the standard methods described by Sambrook et al. in Chapters 10 to 12 of "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual" (New York, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989). Alternatively, genes encoding target transporters can be isolated using PCR (see e.g., Chapter 14 in the above-mentioned Sambrook et al., 1989).

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As methods for expressing transporters on viral envelopes, for example,—the method of—W098/46777—or—Loisel—et—al.—for expressing envelope proteins using budding baculoviruses can be used (Loisel, T.P. et al., Nature Biotech. 15: 1300-1304 (1997)). More specifically, a recombinant vector for insect cells comprising a gene encoding a transporter is constructed, and inserted, along with baculoviral DNA, into insect cells such as Sf9. The transporter encoded by the recombinant vector is then expressed on mature viral particles (virions), which are released by infected cells to the outside of cells prior to infected cell death. Thus recombinant viruses that express the transporter can be obtained.

In the present invention, a budding virus is a virus that is released from infected cells by budding. Generally, viruses covered by an envelope can bud from cells infected with these viruses, even when the cells have not been destroyed, and are released continuously. On the other hand, adenoviruses that are not covered by an envelope, and herpes viruses that are covered by a nuclear envelope, are released from the cells all at once upon their destruction. In the present invention, budding viruses are particularly preferable. In addition, hosts infected with a recombinant virus in the present invention can be suitably selected by those skilled in the art, depending on the type of virus used, so long as viral replication is possible in the For example, insect Sf9 cells can be used when using host. baculoviruses. Generally, protein expression systems using baculoviruses and insect cells may be useful because modifications

such as fatty acid acetylation or glycosylation are carried out at the same time as translation or post-translation, in the same way as in mammalian cells. In addition, the expression level of heterologous proteins in such systems is greater than that in mammalian cell systems (Luckow V.A. and Summers M.D., Virol. 167: 56 (1988)).

The present invention also provides viruses that express transporters comprising transporter activity. Examples of these _viruses_include baculoviruses,_papillomaviruses, polyomaviruses, simian virus 40 (SV40), adenoviruses, Epstein-Bar virus (EBV), and retroviruses. In the present invention, particularly preferable viruses include the AcMNPV (Invitrogen) baculovirus, and budding viruses. In addition, the transporters expressed by the viruses are preferably of a non-viral origin, for example the transporters in Table 1. Of these, peptide transporters and organic anion transporters are preferable, and Pept 1, PepT2, and OATP-C are even more preferable.

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The viruses expressing transporters having transporter activity of the present invention can be obtained by, for example, culturing a host that has been infected with a recombinant virus comprising a gene that codes for a transporter. Alternatively, using methods such as the above-mentioned methods of W098/46777 and Loisel et al (Loisel, T.P. et al., Nature Biotech. 15: 1300-1304 (1997)), a recombinant vector encoding a transporter can be inserted into an insect cell along with a baculovirus, and transporters can be expressed on the envelope of the baculovirus which is released outside of the cell. In addition, using methods like that of Strehlow et al. (D. Strehlow et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 97: 4209-4214 (2000)), packaging cells such as PA317 can be infected with recombinant Moloney murine leukemia viruses, which are constructed using vectors derived from Moloney viruses introduced with transporter-encoding genes, and the transporters can be expressed on the envelope of the viruses released outside of the cells. However, the viruses of the present invention that express transporters having transporter activity are not limited to those that are constructed using the above methods. They include viruses constructed using any method as long as transporters can be expressed in viral particles or on viral surfaces.

Recombinant viruses constructed as described above can be purified using known methods. For example, known methods for purifying viruses include: augmented density gradient centrifugation (Albrechtsen et al., J. Virological Methods 28: 245-256 (1990); Hewish 5 et al., J. Virological Methods 7: 223-228 (1983)), size exclusion chromatography (Hjorth and Mereno-Lopez, J. Virological Methods 5: 151-158 (1982); Crooks et al., J. Chrom. 502: 59-68 (1990); Mento S.J. (Viagene, Inc.) 1994 Williamsburg Bioprocessing Conference), affinity chromatography using monoclonal antibodies, sulphated 10 fucose-containing polysaccharides and the like (Najayou et al., J. Virological Methods 32: 67-77 (1991); Diaco et al., J. Gen. Virol. 67: 345-351 (1986); Fowler, J. Virological Methods 11: 59-74 (1986); TOKUSAIHYOU No. 97/032010 (Unexamined Publication of Japanese ---National-Phase Patent Application)), and DEAE ion exchange chromatography (Haruna et al., Virology 13: 264-267 (1961)). Viruses 15 that express transporters of the present invention are not limited to these, and can be purified using the above methods, or combinations thereof.

The present invention relates to methods for measuring the 20 activity of transporters, which comprise expressing transporters on viral envelopes. For example, measurement of transporter activity using budding baculoviruses can be carried out by the following method. First, if necessary, a substrate to be taken into the virus by the transporters is labelled so as to be detected. For example, the 25 substrate is labelled with radioactive substances, fluorescence, or so on. Next, the substrate is mixed with the budding baculovirus that expresses the transporter, and reacted at 37°C. After a set length of time, the reaction solution is transferred onto a filter such as a cellulose membrane. The substrate taken into the virus is separated by vacuum filtration from the substrate that was not taken up. The 30 filter is washed several times using an ice-cold buffer, and the substrate concentration in the viruses which are trapped on the filter is determined using a liquid scintillation counter, a fluorescence detector, HPLC, or such. Nonspecific uptake can be detected by the substrate uptake into wild type viruses that do not express the 35 transporter. In addition, nonspecific uptake can also be evaluated by carrying out experiments on substrate uptake by coexisting the

substrate with transporter inhibitors, or if the substrate is radioactive, by coexisting it with an excess of unlabelled substance. Non-specific uptake can be evaluated by carrying out uptake experiments at 4° C.

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As an alternative method, budding baculovirus solutions expressing a transporter can be added to a 96-well plate and incubated overnight at 4°C to perform plate coating. Alternatively, antibodies against proteins such as gp64 protein, which is highly expressed on viral envelopes, can be added to a 96-well plate, and incubated overnight at 4°C. After this, budding baculoviruses that express the transporter are added to the plate. Antibodies against membrane proteins, such as anti-gp64 antibodies (Novagen, Clontech), can also be used to coat the plate with the viruses. A substrate is then added to the plate, and reaction begins. After a set time, the plate is washed with ice-cold buffer, and substrates that were not taken up by the viruses are removed. The amount of substrates taken up into the virus is measured using a liquid scintillation counter, fluorescence detector, HPLC, or so on. If non-specific adsorption is high, blocking can be carried out prior to measuring activity, using skim milk or such. Non-specific uptake can be detected by substrate uptake into wild-type viruses not expressing the transporter. In addition, transporter inhibitors can be coexisted with the substrate to detect non-specific uptake. Alternatively, when the substrate is a radioactive substance, non-specific uptake can also be evaluated by carrying out uptake experiments by coexisting the substrate with an excess of unlabeled substances. Furthermore, uptake experiments can be carried out at 4°C to evaluate non-specific uptake.

Usually, cell membrane vesicles prepared from biological resources, cultured cells, and such are preserved in a deep freezer or in liquid nitrogen. However, budding baculoviruses can be preserved at 4°C, and do not require any special freezing devices. In addition, there are no complicated steps such as cell culturing, and there is no requirement for special equipment when measuring activity, as used in electrophysiological methods. Thus, budding baculovirus expression systems are simple methods for measuring transporter activity.

The methods of the present invention for measuring the transporter activity that comprise expressing transporters on viral envelopes can also be applied in searching for substances that inhibit or promote the transporter activity. In particular, methods using budding baculovirus expression systems are simple, and useful in identifying substances that inhibit or promote the transporter Specifically, the methods of the present inventions produce, for example, budding baculoviruses that express target transporters. The radioactive or fluorescent substrates of those transporters are mixed with test substances, and added to the transporter-expressing viruses. Before adding the substrates, compounds can be preloaded to the viruses. Transport activity in the absence of a test substrate is taken as 100, and substances that - inhibit or promote the transporter activity are searched for by using changes in activity in the presence of the test substrate as an index. Whether or not the test compound is inhibiting or promoting the transporter activity can be judged by known methods, for example, by labeling the transport target substrate (e.g. peptides in the case of peptide transporters) with a radioactive substance (such as ¹⁴C) or fluorescent substance, and then measuring the amount of that substrate that is taken up by a transporter-expressing virus, etc.

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Examples of test substances in the methods of screening for substances that inhibit or promote transport activity of the transporters of the present invention include, but are not limited to, purified or crude proteins (comprising antibodies), gene library expression products, synthetic peptide libraries, cell extracts, cultured cell supernatants, products of fermentation microorganisms, marine organism extracts, vegetable extracts, synthetic low molecular weight compound libraries, peptides, non-peptide compounds, and natural compounds.

Transporters expressed on viral envelopes can be contacted with test compounds in the form of, for example, a purified protein, a form bound to a carrier, a fusion protein with another protein, or a membrane fraction. Herein, examples of carriers on which viruses can be immobilized include synthetic or natural organic high molecular weight compounds, inorganic materials such as glass beads, silica gel, alumina, and active carbon, and these materials coated with

polysaccharides or synthetic high molecular weight molecules. Examples of organic high molecular weight compounds comprise a large number of compounds, including polysaccharides such as agarose, cellulose, chitin, chitosan, sepharose, and dextran, polyesters, polysulfones, polyvinyl cholorides, polystyrenes, sulphones, polypropylenes, polyvinyl alcohols, polyamides, silicon resins, fluorocarbon resins, polyurethanes, polyacrylamides, and derivatives thereof. However, so long as the viruses can be immobilized, it is understood that the compositions of the compounds are not especially limited. The form of the carrier is also not particularly limited, and examples include membranes such as a plate, fibers, granules, hollow filaments, nonwoven fabrics, porous forms, and honeycomb forms. However, in the present invention, simplicity of immobilization makes commercially available plates especially preferable. By changing the form, surface area and such of these carriers, the contact area of test compounds can be controlled. Viruses can be immobilized to carriers using, for example, antibodies against the envelope proteins expressed in the viruses. In addition, immobilization onto carriers can also be achieved using streptoavidin, avidin or such when biotinylated beforehand.

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The physiological function of transporters can be elucidated by searching for inhibitors or promoters of transporter activity. At the same time, those inhibitors or promoters may be applied to developing pharmaceutical agents for diseases caused by transporter abnormalities.

The present invention's budding baculoviruses that express promoters, and the envelope portions that comprise a transporter of those viruses, can be used as screening antigens or immune antigens when producing transporter antibodies. Preparation of such an antigen can be carried out, for example, according to the methods using baculoviruses described in WO98/46777.

Conventionally, in the construction of anti-transporter antibodies, it was problematic to use an active transporter as an immunogen. However, transporters that are expressed by the methods of the present invention have been confirmed to have transporter activity. Thus, an active transporter can be used as an immunogen by using the present invention's transporter-expressing viruses, or

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envelope portions that comprise a transporter of those viruses.

Therefore, it is extremely useful to construct antibodies using, as immunogens, the present invention's transporter-expressing viruses and envelope portions that comprise a transporter of those viruses.

Thus, the present invention provides methods for constructing anti-transporter antibodies, which methods comprise using, as immunogens, the present invention's transporter-expressing viruses or envelope portions that comprise a transporter of those viruses. The present invention also provides the antibodies constructed using these methods.

Transporter antibodies of the present invention can be constructed by those skilled in the art, using known methods where non-human animals are administered, by subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection, several times with transporter-expressing viruses or envelope portions that comprise a transporter of those viruses.

The mammals immunized with sensitizing antigens are not particularly limited, however are preferably selected considering compatibility with parent cells used for cell fusion. Animals generally used include rodents, lagomorphs, and primates.

Examples of rodents that can be used are mice, rats, and hamsters. As lagomorphs, for example, rabbits can be used. Examples of primates are monkeys. Monkeys that can be used include catarrhines (old-world monkeys) such as cynomolgous monkeys, rhesus monkeys, hamadryas, and chimpanzees.

Animals can be immunized with a sensitizing antigen using known methods. General methods include injecting a sensitizing antigen into a mammal by subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection. Specifically, a sensitizing antigen is diluted with an appropriate volume of Phosphate-Buffered Saline (PBS) or physiological saline, and if desired, the suspension is mixed with an appropriate volume of a conventional adjuvant, for example, Freund's complete adjuvant. After emulsification, this is applied to the mammals. In addition, after this, the sensitizing antigen that has been mixed with an appropriate volume of Freund's incomplete adjuvant is preferably applied every four to 21 days for several times. When immunizing a

sensitizing antigen, an appropriate carrier can also be used. Thus immunization occurs, and the increased level of the desired antibody in the serum can be confirmed using conventional methods.

Herein, in obtaining the polyclonal antibodies against the transporters of the present invention, the increase in the level of the desired antibody in the serum is confirmed, and blood is then obtained from the mammals sensitized to the antigens. Serum can be separated from this blood using known methods. As polyclonal antibodies, serum comprising polyclonal antibodies can be used. Where necessary, fractions comprising polyclonal antibodies can be isolated from this serum, and this fraction can also be used. For example, fractions that only recognize the transporters of the present invention can be obtained using affinity columns coupled to these transporters. By purifying these fractions using a protein A or protein G column, immunoglobulin G or M can be prepared.

In obtaining monoclonal antibodies, the increased level of the desired antibody is confirmed in the mammals sensitized to the above antigen, immunocytes can be obtained from the mammals, and then subjected to cell fusion. In this case, immunocytes for cell fusion can preferably be splenocytes. As the parent cells to which the above-mentioned immunocytes are bound, mammal myeloma cells are preferable, and more preferable are myeloma cells that have acquired a characteristic for selection of fusion cells using a pharmaceutical agent.

The above-mentioned cell fusion of immunocytes and myeloma cells can be performed according to known methods, for example, the method of Milstein et al. (Galfre, G. and Milstein, C., Methods Enzymol. (1981) 73, 3-46).

Hybridomas obtained from the cell fusions can be selected by culturing in a conventional selective culture medium, for example HAT culture medium (medium comprising hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine). Culture in this HAT culture medium is carried out for a continuous period of usually several days to several weeks, a sufficient time to kill cells other than the target hybridomas (non-fusion cells). Next, conventional limiting dilution methods are carried out, and hybridomas that produce the target antibodies are screened and cloned.

In addition to obtaining the above-mentioned hybridomas by immunizing non-human animals with an antigen, human lymphocytes, for example human lymphocytes infected with EB virus, are sensitized in vitro to a virus expressing a transporter of the present invention, or to an envelope portion comprising a transporter of that virus. The sensitized lymphocytes are fused with human-derived myeloma cells that can permanently divide, for example U266. Thus, hybridomas that produce the desired human antibodies that have the activity to bind to the transporters can be obtained (Unexamined Published Japanese Patent Application No. (JP-A) Sho 63-17688).

The obtained hybridomas are transplanted into mice peritoneal cavities, and ascites are recovered from the mice. The monoclonal antibodies thus obtained can be prepared by purification using ammonium sulphate precipitation, protein A or G columns, DEAE ion exchange chromatography, affinity columns to which a transporter of the present invention has been coupled, or the like. In addition to being used for the purification and detection of the transporters of the present invention, the antibodies of the present invention can become candidates for agonists and antagonists of these transporters. Furthermore, these antibodies can also be applied to antibody therapies for diseases involving transporters of the present invention. When using the obtained antibodies for the purpose of application to the human body (antibody therapy), human antibodies and humanized antibodies are preferable due to their low antigenicity.

For example, antibody-producing cells can be obtained by immunizing transgenic animals that comprise a repertoire of human antibody genes, with a virus expressing a transporter that becomes the antigen, or a portion of the viral envelope comprising the transporter. Hybridomas produced by fusing the antibody-producing cells with myeloma cells can be used to obtain human antibodies against the transporter (see International Publication WO92-03918, WO93-2227, WO94-02602, WO94-25585, WO96-33735, and WO96-34096).

In addition to producing antibodies by using hybridomas, immunocytes of antibody-producing sensitized lymphocytes and such that have been immortalized using oncogenes can also be used.

Monoclonal antibodies obtained in this way can also be obtained as recombinant antibodies produced using gene recombination

technologies (for example, see Borrebaeck, C.A.K. and Larrick, J.W., Therapeutic Monoclonal Antibodies, UK, Macmillan Publishers Ltd., 1990). Recombinant antibodies can be produced by cloning DNA that encodes them from immunocytes such as hybridomas and antibody-producing sensitized lymphocytes, incorporating into a suitable vector, and introducing this into a host. The present invention also encompasses such recombinant antibodies.

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So long as the antibodies of the present invention bind to the polypeptides of the present invention, they can also be antibody For example, an antibody fragments, modified antibodies, etc. fragment can be an Fab, F(ab')2, Fv, or a single chain Fv (scFv) where Fvs of H chain and L chain are linked by a suitable linker (Huston, J.S. el al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., (1998) 85, 5879-5883). Specifically, the antibody fragments can be produced by treating antibodies with an enzyme such as papain or pepsin. Alternatively, genes encoding these antibody fragments are constructed, inserted into an expression vector, and expressed in appropriate host cells (see for example, Co, M. S. et al., J. Immunol. (1994) 152, 2968-2976; Better, M. and Horwitz, A. H., Methods Enzymol. (1989) 178, 476-496; Pluckthun, A. and Skerra, A., Methods Enzymol. (1989) 178, 497-515; Lamoyi, E., Methods Enzymol. (1986) 121, 652-663; Rousseaux, J. et al., Methods Enzymol. (1986) 121, 663-669; Bird, R. E. and Walker, B. W., Trends Biotechnol. (1991) 9, 132-137).

Antibodies bound to various molecules such as polyethylene glycols (PEG), can also be used as the modified antibodies. "Antibody" in the present invention also encompasses these modified antibodies. Such a modified antibody can be obtained by chemically modifying obtained antibodies. These methods have already been established in the art.

By using known technologies, the antibodies of the present invention can be obtained as chimeric antibodies comprising non-human antibody-derived variable regions and human antibody-derived constant regions, or alternatively, as humanized antibodies comprising non-human antibody-derived complementarity determining regions (CDRs), human antibody-derived framework regions (FRs), and constant regions.

Antibodies obtained as above can be purified until homogenous.

The separation and purification of antibodies used in the present invention can use conventional separation and purification methods. For example and without limitation, antibodies can be separated and purified by appropriately selecting and combining chromatography affinity chromatography columns, columns such as ultrafiltration, salt precipitation, dialysis, SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, isoelectric focusing and so on (Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual. Ed Harlow and David Lane, Cold Spring Harbor The concentration of the above-obtained Laboratory, 1988). antibodies can be determined by measuring absorbance, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), etc.

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Protein A columns, protein G columns, and such can be used as the columns used for affinity chromatography. For example, as the -columns using protein A_r Hyper D, -POROS, Sepharose F.F. (Pharmacia) and so on can be used.

Examples of chromatography other than affinity chromatography include ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic chromatography, gel filtration, reverse chromatography, and adsorption chromatography (Strategies for Protein Purification and Characterisation: A Laboratory Course Manual. Ed Daniel R, Marshak et al., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1996). These chromatographies can be carried out using liquid phase chromatography such as HPLC and FPLC.

Examples of the methods for measuring antigen-binding activities of the antibodies of the present invention include absorbance measurements, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), (EIA), and enzyme immunoassays immunofluorescence. When using ELISA, the transporters of the present invention are added to a plate to which the antibodies of the present invention have been solid phased. Next, samples comprising a target antibody, for example the culture supernatant of antibody-producing cells or purified antibodies, are added. Secondary antibodies that recognise the antibody, which is labelled with enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, are then added and the plate is incubated. After washing, an enzyme substrate such as p-nitrophenol phosphate is added, and antigen-binding activity can be evaluated by measuring absorbance. BIAcore (Pharmacia) can be used to evaluate the activity of the antibodies of the present

invention.

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Transporter-binding antibodies can be screened by ELISA using 96-well plates coated with budding baculoviruses. Antibodies against the viral antigens can be removed by ELISA using wild type viruses as the screening antigen. Alternatively, hybridoma culture supernatant and a wild type virus can be reacted, and after antibodies against the viral antigen have been removed, ELISA can be then carried out using a transporter-expressing virus as the screening antigen to acquire transporter-binding antibodies. Function-inhibiting antibodies can also be screened for from the binding antibodies. In other words, a radioactive or fluorescent substrate of the target transporter can be mixed with a solution comprising antibodies, such culture supernatant, and then added hybridoma transporter-expressing virus. The solution comprising antibodies, such as hybridoma culture supernatant, can be preloaded onto the virus prior to adding the substrate. Transport activity in the absence of antibodies is taken as 100, and function-inhibiting antibodies can be screened for using, as an index, decreased activity in the presence of antibodies. Transporter topography at the cellular level can be revealed by binding antibodies to that transporter. In addition, function-inhibiting antibodies can be added to cell cultures or administered to laboratory animals to make a great contribution to the elucidation of the physiological functions of the transporters. Function-inhibiting antibodies or binding antibodies to transporters associated with disease can be applied as pharmaceutical agents.

The present invention can also be used to evaluate the ways in which transporter activity is altered by changes in amino acid sequence due to mutations, polymorphisms such as SNPs, and so on. For example, many SNPs exist in OATP-Cs, and changes in the amino acid sequence due to these SNPs have been reported (J. Biol. Chem., 276 (2001). By using the methods of the present invention to measure the transport activity of each of these OATP-Cs with altered amino acid sequences, the SNPs that influence transport activity can be identified, transporters with high activity can be screened, and so on.

In addition, after mutants have been created by artificial substitution, insertion, deletion, or addition of transporter amino

acid sequences, transporter activity can be measured and transporters with high activity can be screened, or regions that influence transporter activity can be identified. Those skilled in the art can prepare transporters with substituted amino acids by using well-known methods. For example, site-specific mutagenesis and such can be used (Hashimoto-Gotoh, T. et al., Gene, 152, 271-275, (1995); Zoller, M J, and Smith, M., Methods Enzymol, 100, 468-500, (1983); Kramer, W et al., Nucleic Acids Res, 12, 9441-9456, (1984); Kramer, W and Fritz, HJ., Method Enzymol, 154, 350-367, (1987); Kunkel, TA., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 82, 488-492, (1985); Kunkel, TA., Methods Enzymol, 85, 2763-2766, (1988)).

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Further, when using the present invention, substances transported by a transporter can be used as test substances and measure transporter activity to screen for substances that are easily transported by transporters, or substances that are difficult to transport.

The present invention can also be applied to proteins other than transporters. For example, similar methods for measuring activity, screening and such can be carried out for ion channels such as sodium channels, calcium channels, potassium channels, chloride channels, cation channels, and anion channels. In this case, instead of a transporter, a channel is expressed on the viral envelope, and a substance passed through the channel can be used as a substrate. Channels that can be used in the present invention include those listed in Table 2. Thus, the present invention can be used for proteins that can transport or transmit a substance, such as transporters and ion channels (especially proteins which are expressed on membranes and can be transported or passed in a substrate-specific manner).

In addition to the above transporters and ion channels, the present invention can also be applied to G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs).

Table 2

CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit NM_001096 CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_006030 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000724 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000726 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000727 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 NM_006078 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006539 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 NM_014405 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_014406 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_031896 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 AF288388 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 NM_006536 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_004926 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012128			
ACCN1 amiloride-sensitive cation channel 1, neuronal (degenerin) NM_001095 NM_020039 ACCN2 amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal NM_001095 NM_020039 ACCN3 amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3, testis NM_020321 NM_020321 NM_020322 AQP1 aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD) NM_00325 ASIC4 putative acid-sensing ion channel CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_00385 ASIC4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_003035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000719 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000719 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000719 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_000718 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_000723 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_00653 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_00453 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_01489 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage	Symbol	Traine	
ACCN3 amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3, testis MM_004769 NM_020321 NM_020321 NM_020321 NM_020321 NM_020321 NM_00385 NM_00385 NM_00385 NM_018674 CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_00068 NM_023035 NM_023035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000718 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000718 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_00720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_00720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_01886 CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit NM_021098 CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1 subunit NM_021098 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000690 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000690 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000722 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000690 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000723 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000726 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000726 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000726 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001405 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_004285 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma		amiloride-sensitive cation channel 1, neuronal (degenerin)	
ACCN3 amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3, testis NM_004769 NM_020321 NM_020322 AQP1 aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD) NM_001865 ASIC4 putative acid-sensing ion channel CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_020335 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000719 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000721 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_000721 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_001886 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000699 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000722 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_00653 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_00653 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_00653 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_001865 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_001865 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 AF288	ACCN2	amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal	NM_001095
AQP1 aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD) NM_020322 AQP1 aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD) NM_000385 ASIC4 putative acid-sensing ion channel CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_0203035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000719 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_001886 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_021098 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1S subunit NM_000720 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000720 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000720 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000720 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000722 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000723 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000726 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000727 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000727 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000728 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000728 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000728 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000728 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-depende			
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AQP1 aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD) NM_000385 ASIC4 putative acid-sensing ion channel NM_018674 CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_000068 NM_023035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000719 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit NM_000719 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000721 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 11 subunit NM_021098 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 11 subunit NM_021096 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_00630 CACNB2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000722 CACNB2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000722 CACNB2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000723 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_00653 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_00653 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_00653 CACNG9 calcium			NM_020321
ASIC4 putative acid-sensing ion channel CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_000068 NM_023035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000719 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000721 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_001836 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_018896 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit NM_021098 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000723 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000725 CACNB6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000725 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_001886 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma sub			NM_020322
ASIC4 putative acid-sensing ion channel CACNA1A calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_000068 NM_023035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit NM_000719 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000720 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 11 subunit NM_021098 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1S subunit NM_000699 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000722 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000723 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000723 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000726 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000726 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 NM_006078 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006538 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006786 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 NM_014405 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_014406 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_031897 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_006538 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_0065	AQP1	aquaporin 1 (channel-forming integral protein, 28kD)	NM_000385
CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit NM_023035 CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit NM_000718 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit NM_000719 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000720 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1B subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit NM_021098 CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1S subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_006030 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000723 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000724 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000726 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 NM_006078 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006078 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006078 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006078 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 NM_014405 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_014406 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_006538 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_006538 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma			NM_018674
CACNA1B calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1S subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9	CACNA1A	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, P/Q type, alpha 1A subunit	NM_000068
CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent			NM_023035
CACNA1C calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1C subunit NM_000719 CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000721 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_00183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021096 CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1S subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000723 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_006538 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_006538 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_006538 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_0014406 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_018896 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_018896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_018896 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-	CACNA1B	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1B subunit	NM_000718
CACNA1D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit NM_000720 CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit NM_000721 CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit NM_005183 CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit NM_018896 CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit NM_021098 CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit NM_021096 CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit NM_000069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_006030 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000724 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000726 CACNB6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit NM_000726 CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000726 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006078 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006538 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006538 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006538 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 NM_014405 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_01886 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 AF288388 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 NM_006538 CACNG8 calcium channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_006538 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_006538 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012126 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012126			NM_000719
CACNA1E calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1E subunit CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channe	CACNA1D	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1D subunit	NM_000720
CACNA1F calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1F subunit CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel,			NM_000721
CACNA1G calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1G subunit CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-de			NM_005183
CACNA1H calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1H subunit CACNA1I calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 1I subunit CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel, volt			NM_018896
CACNA1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 11 subunit NM_0010069 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_006030 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_006030 CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit NM_000723 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000724 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit NM_000726 CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000727 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 NM_006078 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006539 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 NM_014405 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_014404 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_031897 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031897 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031897 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_012404 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_001285 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 NM_001285 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 NM_001285 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 NM_001285 CACNG9 calcium channe			NM_021098
CACNA1S calcium channel, voltage-dependent, L type, alpha 1S subunit CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 NM_000722 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_006030 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000725 CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_014405 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9			NM_021096
CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1 CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 NM_006030 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000724 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 NM_000725 CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 NM_006078 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 NM_006539 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 NM_014405 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gam			NM_000069
CACNA2D calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2 CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNB6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CACNG9 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 9 C	CACNA2D	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 1	NM_000722
CACNB1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit NM_000724 CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083	CACNA2D	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta subunit 2	NM_006030
CACNB2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 2 subunit CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit NM_000725 CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083)		calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 1 subunit	NM_000723
CACNB3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 3 subunit CACNB4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, beta 4 subunit CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083)			NM_000724
CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083)			NM_000725
CACNG1 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1 CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083	CACNB4		NM_000726
CACNG2 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 2 CACNG3 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3 CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA5 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA6 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA7 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4		calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 1	NM_000727
CACNG4 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4 CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA4 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083)			NM_006078
CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083)	CACNG3	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 3	NM_006539
CACNG5 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 5 CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA4 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083)	CACNG4	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 4	NM_014405
CACNG6 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 6 NM_031896 CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 NM_031896 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 AF288388 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 NM_001285 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 NM_006536 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_004921 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012126 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083			NM_014404
CACNG7 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 7 CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA5 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA6 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_00083)	CACNG6		NM_031897
CACNG8 calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8 CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA5 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 CLCA6 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083)			NM_031896
CLCA1 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 1 NM_001285 CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 NM_006536 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_004927 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012128 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083	CACNG8	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, gamma subunit 8	AF288388
CLCA2 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 2 NM_006536 CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_004921 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012128 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083			NM_001285
CLCA3 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3 NM_004921 CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012128 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083			NM_006536
CLCA4 chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 4 NM_012128 CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083		chloride channel, calcium activated, family member 3	NM_004921
CLCN1 chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease, NM_000083			NM_012128
		chloride channel 1, skeletal muscle (Thomsen disease,	NM_000083

CLCN2	chloride channel 2	NM_004366
CLCN3	chloride channel 3	NM_001829
CLCN4	chloride channel 4	NM_001830
CLCN5	chloride channel 5 (nephrolithiasis 2, X-linked, Dent disease)	NM 000084
CLCN6	chloride channel 6	NM_001286
		NM 021735
	·	NM 021736
		NM 021737
CLCN7	chloride channel 7	NM_001287
CLCNKA	chloride channel Ka	NM_004070
CLCNKB	chloride channel Kb	NM_000085
CLIC1	chloride intracellular channel 1	NM_001288
	·	NM_001288
CLIC2	chloride intracellular channel 2	NM_001289
CLIC3	chloride intracellular channel 3	NM_004669
CLIC4	chloride intracellular channel 4	NM_013943
CLIC5	chloride intracellular channel 5	NM_016929
CLIC6	chloride intracellular channel 6	BG184920
CLNS1A	chloride channel, nucleotide-sensitive, 1A	NM_001293
CNGA1	cyclic nucleotide gated channel alpha 1	NM_000087
CNGA3	cyclic nucleotide gated channel alpha 3	NM_001298
CNGB1	cyclic nucleotide gated channel beta 1	NM_001297
CNGB3	cyclic nucleotide gated channel beta 3	NM_019098
DKFZP43	potassium channel modulatory factor	NM_020122
ECAC1	epithelial calcium channel 1	NM_019841
ECAC2	epithelial calcium channel 2	AJ243501
Ì		AJ243500
HCN2	hyperpolarization activated cyclic nucleotide-gated potassium channel 2	NM_001194
HCN4	hyperpolarization activated cyclic nucleotide-gated potassium channel 4	NM_005477
HSA24339	voltage-gated sodium channel beta-3 subunit (scn3b gene)	NM_018400
HSA27226	calcium channel, voltage-dependent, alpha 2/delta 3 subunit	NM_018398
KCNA1	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 1 (episodic ataxia with myokymia)	NM_000217
KCNA10	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 10	NM_005549
KCNA2	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 2	NM_004974

KCNA3	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 3	NM_002232
KCNA4	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 4	NM_002233
KCNA5	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 5	NM_002234
KCNA6	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 6	NM_002235
KCNA7_	potassium_voltage_gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 7	NM_031886
KCNAB1	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, beta member 1	NM_003471
KCNAB2	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, beta member 2	NM_003636
KCNAB3	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, beta member 3	NM_004732
KCNB1	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shab-related subfamily, member 1	NM_004975
KCNB2	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shab-related subfamily, member 2	NM_004770
KCNC1	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shaw-related subfamily, member 1	NM_004976
KCNC3	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shaw-related subfamily, member 3	NM_004977
KCNC4	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shaw-related subfamily, member 4	NM_004978
KCND1	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shal-related subfamily, member 1	NM_004979
KCND2	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shal-related subfamily, member 2	NM_012281
KCND3	potassium voltage-gated channel, Shal-related subfamily, member 3	NM_004980
KCNE1	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 1	NM_000219
KCNE1L	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 1-like	NM_012282
KCNE2	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 2	NM_005136
KCNE3	potassium voltage-gated channel, lsk-related family, member 3	NM_005472
KCNF1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily F, member 1	NM_002236

KCNG1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily G, member 1	NM_002237
KCNG2	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily G, member 2	NM_012283
KCNH1	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 1	NM_002238
KCNH2	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 2	NM_000238
KCNH3	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 3	AB033108
KCNH4	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 4	NM_012285
KCNH5	potassium voltage-gated channel, subfamily H (eag-related), member 5	U69185
KCNIP1	Kv channel-interacting protein 1	NM_014592
KCNIP2	Kv channel-interacting protein 2	NM_014591
KCNJ1	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 1	NM_000220
KCNJ10 -	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 10	NM_002241
KCNJ11	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 11	NM_000525
KCNJ12	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 12	NM_021012
KCNJ13	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 13	AJ007557
KCNJ14	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 14	NM_013348
KCNJ15	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 15	NM_002243
Symbol	Name	Sequence ID
KCNJ16	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 16	NM_018658
KCNJ2	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 2	NM_000891
KCNJ3	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 3	NM_002239
KCNJ4	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 4	NM_004981
KCNJ5	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 5	NM_000890
KCNJ6	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 6	NM_002240
KCNJ8	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 8	NM_004982
KCNJ9	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 9	NM_004983
KCNJN1	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, inhibitor 1	NM_002244
KCNK1	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 1 (TWIK-1)	NM_002245
KCNK10	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 10	NM_021161
KCNK12	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 12	NM_022055
KCNK13	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 13	NM_022054
KCNK2	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 2 (TREK-1)	AF004711
KCNK3	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 3 (TASK-1)	NM_002246
KCNK4	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily K, member 4	NM_016611
KCNK5	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 5 (TASK-2)	NM_003740
KCNK6	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 6 (TWIK-2)	NM_004823

KCNMB1 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, alpha member 1 KCNMB2 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 1 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNNB4 potassium interectiate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00224 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451: KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451: KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451: KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451: KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_02235	KCNK7	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 7	NM_005714
KCNMB1 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, alpha member 1 KCNMB1 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 1 KCNMB2 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNNB4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member MM_00224 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member MM_00451 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member MM_00451 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member MM_00451 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member MM_00451 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_00225 NM_00225 NM_00225 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790 NM_01790	KCNK9	<u> </u>	NM 016601
subfamily M, beta member 1 KCNMB2 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNNB4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00224 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00451 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00450 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, kQT-like subfamily, member NM_00450 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, kQT-like subfamily, member NM_00450 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 member 1 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel alpha subunit NM_02235	KCNMA1	potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel,	NM_002247
Subfamily M, beta member 2 KCNMB3 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00256 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00470 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00470 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00470 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 MCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel regulator KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA0439 homolog of yea	KCNMB1	l'	NM_004137
subfamily M beta member 3 KCNMB3L potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00226 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004508 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004708 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_019848 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 MCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 MCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel played-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 KCNS4 potassium voltage-gated channel played-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 KCNS5 potassium voltage-gated channel played-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 MCNS6 potassium voltage-gated channel played-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 MCNS6 potassium voltage-gated channel played-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225 MCNS6 potassium voltage-gated channel played-rectifier, subfamily S, NM_00225	KCNMB2	· ·	NM_005832
subfamily M, beta member 3-like KCNMB4 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4 KCNN1 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00216 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_01437: LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_02255 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNMB3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NM_014407
Subfamily M, beta member 4	KCNMB3L		NM_014406
channel, subfamily N, member 1 KCNN2 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_00226 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNMB4	I'	NM_014505
channel, subfamily N, member 2 KCNN3 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_000216 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS4 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS5 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS6 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS7 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, nm_00225 MCNS8 potassium voltage-gated channel RCNS8 potassium channel alpha subunit NM_01437 MCOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_02162	KCNN1		NM_002248
channel, subfamily N, member 3 KCNN4 potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_000216 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004516 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_019846 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_019846 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_014375 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_02235 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNN2	l [*]	NM_021614
channel, subfamily N, member 4 KCNQ1 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_000218 KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004708 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_019843 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNN3		NM_002249
KCNQ2 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004518 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004708 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_019848 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_014378 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_02235 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNN4		NM_002250
KCNQ3 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004519 KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004709 NM_004709 NM_0048519 NM_	KCNQ1	potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member	NM_000218
KCNQ4 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_004706 KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_01984; KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNQ2	potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member	NM_004518
KCNQ5 potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member NM_019843 KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_014375 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_022356 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNQ3	potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member	NM_004519
KCNS1 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 1 KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNQ4	potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member	NM_004700
KCNS2 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 2 KCNS3 potassium voltage-gated channel, delayed-rectifier, subfamily S, member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_014379 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_022359 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_021629	KCNQ5	potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member	NM_019842
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member 3 KIAA0439 homolog of yeast ubiquitin-protein ligase Rsp5; potential epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_01437 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_02235 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KCNS2		AB032970
epithelial sodium channel regulator KIAA1169 two-pore channel 1, homolog NM_01790 KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_014379 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_022359 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_021629	KCNS3		NM_002252
KV8.1 neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit NM_014379 LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_022359 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_021629	KIAA0439		AB007899
LOC64181 two pore potassium channel KT3.3 NM_02235 OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KIAA1169	two-pore channel 1, homolog	NM_017901
OTRPC4 vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; NM_02162	KV8.1	neuronal potassium channel alpha subunit	NM_014379
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LOC64181	two pore potassium channel KT3.3	NM_022358
	OTRPC4	vanilloid receptor-related osmotically activated channel; OTRPC4 protein	NM_021625

P2RX1	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 1	NM_002558
P2RX2	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 2	NM_012226
		NM_016318
P2RX3	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 3	NM_002559
P2RX4	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 4	NM_002560
P2RX5	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 5	NM_002561
P2RX7	purinergic receptor P2X, ligand-gated ion channel, 7	NM_002562
SCN10A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type X, alpha polypeptide	NM_006514
SCN11A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type XI, alpha polypeptide	AF188679
SCN12A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type XII, alpha polypeptide	NM_014139
SCN1A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type I, alpha polypeptide	AF225985
SCN1B	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type I, beta polypeptide	NM_001037
SCN2A2	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type II, alpha 2 polypeptide	NM_021007
SCN2B	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type II, beta polypeptide	NM_004588
SCN3A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type III, alpha polypeptide	AF225987
SCN4A -	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type IV, alpha polypeptide.	NM_000334
SCN5A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type V, alpha polypeptide (long	NM_000335
	(electrocardiographic) QT syndrome 3)	
SCN6A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type VI, alpha polypeptide	NM_002976
SCN8A	sodium channel, voltage gated, type VIII, alpha polypeptide	NM_014191
SCN9A	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type IX, alpha polypeptide	NM_002977
SCNN1A	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1 alpha	NM_001038
SCNN1B	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, beta (Liddle syndrome)	NM_000336
SCNN1D	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, delta	NM_002978
SCNN1G	sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, gamma	NM_001039
TALK-1	pancreatic 2P domain potassium channel TALK-1	NM_032115
TASK-4	potassium channel TASK-4; potassium channel TALK-2	NM_031460
TRPC1	transient receptor potential channel 1	NM_003304
TRPC2	transient receptor potential channel 2	X89067
TRPC3	transient receptor potential channel 3	NM_003305
TRPC4	transient receptor potential channel 4	NM_016179
TRPC5	transient receptor potential channel 5	NM_012471
TRPC6	transient receptor potential channel 6	NM_004621
TRPC7	transient receptor potential channel 7	NM_003307
VDAC1	voltage-dependent anion channel 1	NM_003374
VDAC1P	voltage-dependent anion channel 1 pseudogene	AJ002428
VDAC2	voltage-dependent anion channel 2	NM_003375
VDAC3	voltage-dependent anion channel 3	NM_005662
trp7	putative capacitative calcium channel	NM 020389

Brief Description of the Drawings

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Fig. 1 is a graph showing PepT1 activity in PepT1-expressing viruses. The PepT1 activity on the viral envelope was measured as the amount of ¹⁴C glycylsarcosine uptake by the viruses. "Wild type" shows the amount taken up by the wild type virus. "His-PepT1" shows the amount taken up by a PepT1-expressing virus with a His-tag added to the N-terminal.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing PepT2 activity in PepT2-expressing viruses. The PepT2 activity on the viral envelope was measured as the amount of ³H glycylsarcosine uptake by viruses. "Wild type" shows the amount taken up by the wild type virus. "His-PepT2" shows the amount taken up by a PepT2-expressing virus with a His-tag added to the N-terminal.

Fig. 3—is-a-graph-showing-OATP-C-activity in OATP-C-expressing viruses. The OATP-C activity on the viral envelope was measured as the amount of ³H estrone sulphate conjugate taken up by viruses. "Wild type" shows the amount taken up by the wild type virus. "OATP-C WT" shows the amount taken up by a wild-type OATP-C-expressing virus. "OATP-C N130D" shows the amount taken up by a N130D mutant OATP-C-expressing virus. "OATP-C V147A" shows the amount taken up by a V147A mutant OATP-C-expressing virus. Each of these OATP-Cs comprises a His-tag added to the N-terminal.

Fig. 4 is a graph showing the results of detecting inhibition of the PepT1 activity in PepT1-expressing viruses by an anti-human PepT1 monoclonal antibody. The PepT1 activity on the viral envelope was measured as the amount of 14 C glycylsarcosine taken up by the viruses. Data is shown as the mean +/- SD (n=3-4).

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Herein below, the present invention will be specifically described using Examples, however, it is not to be construed as being limited to thereto.

[Example 1]

1. Preparation of PepT1-expressing budding baculoviruses

A full-length PepT1 gene was isolated from a human kidney library using PCR. By inserting the full-length human PepT1 gene into pBlueBacHis2A (Invitrogen), the pBlueBacHis-PepT1 transfer vector

was constructed. A Bac-N-Blue transfection kit (Invitrogen) was then used to introduce this transfer vector into Sf9 cells, along with Bac-N-Blue DNA. Thus, a recombinant virus for the expression of human PepT1 was constructed. Specifically, 4 μg of pBlueBacHis-PepT1 was added to Bac-N-Blue DNA, and then 1 mL of Grace's medium (GIBCO) and 20 μL of cell FECTIN reagent was added. This was mixed, incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature, and then added drop-by-drop to 2x 10⁶ Sf9 cells washed once with the Grace's medium. After incubating for four hours at room temperature, 2 mL of complete medium (Grace's medium which comprises 10% fetal bovine serum (Sigma), 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 μg/mL streptomycin (GIBCO-BRL)) was added and cultured at 27°C. Recombinant viruses for expressing human PepT1, which were constructed by homologous recombination, were cloned twice according—to-the—instructions—attached—to the kit.— A-virus stock of the recombinant viruses was thus obtained.

Construction of budding-type viruses that express human PepT1 was carried out as follows. Specifically, 500 mL of Sf9 cells (2x 10⁶/mL) were infected with the recombinant viruses prepared as above, so as to achieve MOI=5. After culturing at 27°C for three days, the culture supernatant was centrifuged for 15 minutes at 800x g, and the cells and cell debris were removed. The supernatant recovered by centrifugation was centrifuged at 45,000x g for 30 minutes, and the precipitate was then suspended in PBS. The cellular components were removed by centrifuging for another 15 minutes at 800x g. The supernatant was again centrifuged at 45,000x g for 30 minutes, and the precipitate was again suspended in PBS. This suspension was the budding virus fraction. Expression of PepT1 in the virus and on the Sf-9 cell membrane was confirmed by Western analysis using anti-His antibodies. In addition, protein concentration was measured using Dc Protein Assay kit (Bio-Rad), with BSA as the standard.

2. PepT1 functional analysis

 ^{14}C glycylsarcosine was diluted with HBSS (pH6.0) to a final concentration of 50 μM , and used as a substrate solution. 40 μL of viral solution (100 μg protein) was preincubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. 160 μL of substrate solution that had been preheated to 37°C was added, and the reaction was started. After one minute, 1 mL of ice-cold HBSS

(pH 7.4) (hereinbelow also called "quenching solution") was added, and the reaction was stopped. The virus-comprising reaction solution was immediately vacuum filtered using a mixed cellulose membrane filter, and washed twice with 5 mL of the quenching solution. The membrane filter was transferred to a liquid scintillation vial, 5 mL of clear-zol I was added, and the filter was dissolved. After the dissolving, a liquid scintillation counter was used to measure radioactivity on the filter. Non-specific adsorption to the filter was measured in the same way for systems where the quenching solution was added before adding the substrate solution to the viral solution, and values thus obtained were subtracted from the counts for each experiment.

The PepT1 activity of the PepT1-expressing virus with a His-tag added at its N-terminal is shown in Fig. 1. A PepT1 activity ratio of about seven times that of the wild type virus not expressing PepT1 was detected.

[Example 2]

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1. Preparation of PepT2-expressing budding baculoviruses

The full-length PepT2 gene was isolated from a human kidney library. PCR was used to integrate the gene encoding the full-length human PepT2 into pBlueBacHis2A (Invitrogen), and a full-length PepT2 transfer vector (pBlueBac) was constructed. This vector was introduced into Sf-9 cells along with the viral DNA. After cloning the recombinant virus constructed by homologous recombination, a stock with a high recombinant virus activity was constructed. Sf-9 cells were infected with the stock virus, and after culturing for a certain period, PepT2 was expressed in the virus and on the membrane of Sf-P cells. PepT2 expression in the virus and on the membrane of the Sf-9 cells was confirmed by Western analysis using anti-His antibodies. More specifically, except for using the PepT2 gene, operations were carried out according to the methods described in Example 1.

35 2. PepT2 functional analysis

 3H glycylsarcosine was diluted with HBSS (pH6.0) to a final concentration of 0.8 μM , and used as a substrate solution. 40 μL of

viral solution (100 µg protein) was preincubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. 160 µL of the substrate solution preheated to 37°C was added to commence the reaction. After one minute, 1 mL of the quenching solution was added, and the reaction was stopped. The virus-comprising reaction solution was immediately vacuum filtered using a mixed cellulose membrane filter, and washed twice with 5 mL of the quenching solution. The membrane filter was transferred to a liquid scintillation vial, 5 mL of clear-sol I was added, and the filter was dissolved. After the dissolving, a liquid scintillation counter was used to measure radioactivity on the filter. The quenching solution was added before adding the substrate solution to the viral solution, and similar manipulations were performed. Non-specific adsorption to the filter was measured and the obtained value was subtracted from the counts for each-experiment.

The PepT2 activity of the PepT2-expressing virus with a His-tag added to its N-terminal is shown in Fig. 2. A PepT2 activity ratio of about nine times that of the wild type virus not expressing PepT2 was detected.

20 [Example 3]

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1. Preparation of OATP-C expressing baculoviruses

cDNA encoding wild type human OATP-C (OATP-C WT) was cloned as follows. Specifically, adult human liver-derived cDNA was used as a template, and the OATP-C WT cDNA was divided into two fragments and amplified using PCR with the following primer combinations:

5' side

OAHC17 primer:5' gat ggt acc aaa ctg agc atc aac aac aaa aac 3' (SE Q ID NO: 1)

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OAHC18 primer: 5' gat ggt acc cat cga gaa tca gta gga gtt atc 3' (S EO ID NO: 2)

3'side

OAHC21 primer: 5' gat ggt acc tac cct ggg atc tct gtt ttc taa 3' (S EQ ID NO: 3)

OAHC22 primer: 5' gat ggt acc gtt tgg aaa cac aga agc aga agt 3'(SEQ ID NO: 4)

Each of these fragments were subcloned to pT7Blue-T vector (Novagen), and clones without PCR errors were selected. Both were

linked at the BglII site which exists in an overlapping region, and then cleaved at the KpnI site that exists on both ends. After incorporation at the KpnI site of pcDNA3 vector (Invitrogen), pcDNA3/OATP-C WT was obtained.

Next, with pcDNA3/OATP-C WT as a template, in vitro mutageneis using GeneEditor (Promega) was used to prepare cDNAs coding for OATP-C N130D in which the $130^{\rm th}$ asparagine was mutated to aspartic acid, and OATP-C V174A in which the $174^{\rm th}$ valine was mutated to alanine. The primers used for mutagenesis were as follows:

10 Primer for OATP-C N130D: 5' gaa act aat atc gat tca tca gaa aat 3' (SEQ ID NO: 5)

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Primer for OATP-C V174A: 5' atg tgg ata tat gcg ttc atg ggt aat 3' (SEQ ID NO: 6)

The primers for use in mutagenesis and the selection primers included in kits (for bottom strand use) were both annealed to the template plasmid DNA, which had been made into a single strand. Thus, a new DNA strand was constructed. This was introduced into $E.\ coli$, and GeneEditorTM antibiotic-resistant clones were obtained. These clones were sequenced and clones containing mutations were thus selected (pcDNA3/OATP-C N130D and pcDNA3/OATP-C V174A).

Next, using pcDNA3/OATP-C WT, pcDNA3/OATP-C N130D and pcDNA3/OATP-C V174A as respective templates, PCR was carried out using the primers below, thus amplifying the respective cDNAs with SalI sites on each end.

25 C45 primer: 5' gat gtc gac tta aca atg tgt ttc act 3' (SEQ ID NO 7)
C58 primer: 5' gat gtc gac tat gga cca aaa tca aca t 3' (SEQ ID NO:
8)

These were digested with SalI, and then inserted into the SalI site of the pBlueBac His2A vector (Invitrogen). Thus transfer vectors encoding each OATP-C protein with a His-tag attached at the N-terminal were constructed (pBlueBac His2A/OATP-C WT, pBlueBac His2A/OATP-C N130D, pBlueBac His2A/OATP-C V174A).

Using Bac-N-Blue transfection kit (Invitrogen), these vectors were introduced into Sf-9 cells along with viral DNA. After five to eight days, plaque assays were used to clone the recombinant viruses in the culture supernatant. The viruses were then amplified, and a stock of highly active recombinant viruses was prepared. Sf-9 cells

were infected with the stock viruses at MOI=1. After four days, recombinant viruses were recovered from the culture supernatant. OATP-C expression on the viral envelope was confirmed by Western analysis using anti-His antibodies.

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2. OATP-C functional analysis.

³H estrone sulphate conjugate was diluted with HBSS (pH7.4) to a final concentration of 10 nM, and used as a substrate solution. 20 µL of viral solution (50 µg protein) was preincubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. 180 uL of the substrate solution preheated to 37°C was added, and the reaction was started. After one minute, 1 mL of ice-cold HBSS (pH7.4) (hereinafter referred to as "quenching solution") was added, and the reaction was stopped. virus-comprising reaction solution was immediately vacuum filtered using a mixed cellulose membrane filter, and washed twice with 5 mL of the quenching solution. The membrane filter was transferred to a liquid scintillation vial, 5 mL of clear-sol I was added, and the filter was dissolved. After the dissolving, a liquid scintillation counter was used to measure radioactivity on the filter. To measure non-specific adsorption to the filter, the reaction quenching solution was added before adding the substrate solution and similar manipulations were performed. The obtained value was subtracted from the counts for each experiment.

The activity of ³H estrone sulphate conjugate uptake is shown in Fig. 3 for three types of OATP-C-expressing viruses with His-tags added to their N-terminals. The detected ³H estrone sulphate conjugate uptake activity ratios for wild type OATP-C, N130D, and V174A were respectively 57, 41, and 36 times that of a wild type virus not expressing OATP-C. In addition, virus-derived endogenous OATP-C activity was hardly detected in experiments on the uptake in wild type viruses. Thus, it was revealed that budding baculovirus expression systems are systems with extremely low background levels. Furthermore, since OATP-C mutants (N130D, V174A) can be functionally expressed on viral envelopes, changes in substrate specificity due to SNPs can also be determined, making also applications to tailor-made therapy possible.

[Example 4] Search for PepT1 function inhibiting antibodies

 14 C glycylsarcosine was diluted with HBSS (pH 6.0) to a final concentration of 50 µM, and used as a substrate solution. In addition, a mouse monoclonal antibody recognising the extracellular region of human PepT1 was diluted with PBS to a final concentration of 200 µg/mL, and used as an antibody solution. 20 µL (50 µg protein) of solution of budding baculoviruses expressing PepTl with a His-tag added at the N-terminal was mixed with 20 µL of the antibody solution and incubated for one hour at 37°C. 160 uL of substrate solution preheated to 37°C was added, and the reaction was started. After one minute, 1 mL of ice-cold HBSS (pH 7.4) (below also called "quenching solution") was added, and the reaction was stopped. The virus-comprising reaction solution was immediately vacuum filtered using a mixed cellulose membrane filter, and washed twice with 5 mL of the quenching solution. The membrane filter was transferred to a liquid scintillation vial, 5 mL of clear-sol I was added, and the filter was dissolved. After the dissolving, a liquid scintillation counter was used to measure radioactivity on the filter. Non-specific adsorption to the filter was measured by adding the reaction quenching solution before adding the substrate solution to the viral solution, and performing similar manipulations. The obtained value was subtracted from the counts for each experiment.

The PepT1 activity inhibition by the anti-human PepT1 monoclonal antibodies is shown in Fig. 4. PepT1 activity in the absence of the antibodies was taken as the control and expressed as 100. Of the three types of anti-human PepT1 monoclonal antibodies, clone 119 inhibited PepT1 activity by about 20%, and clone 253 by about 10%, compared to the control. This PepT1 activity inhibition was statistically significant (Student t-test). Thus, budding baculovirus expression systems will be useful in the search for substrates that inhibit or promote transporter activity.

Industrial applicability

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The present invention provides viruses that express transporters having transporter activity, and by using these viruses, transporter activity can be measured with a high sensitivity and less background level than in the past. Thus, it is expected that by

employing the methods of the present invention, identification of transport substrates and driving force of transporters, and functional analysis such as kinetic analysis can be carried out more easily and accurately than before. In addition, by using such viruses, substances that inhibit or promote the transport activities of transporters expressed on the viral envelopes can be screened. Since transporters have also been reported to be involved in the transport of drugs into cells, substances that inhibit or promote the activities of transporters associated with diseases can become candidates for new pharmaceutical agents. Furthermore, by using the methods of the present invention for analysis of SNPs in transporter-encoding genes, functional changes due to transporter SNPs can be measured over a more extensive range of substrates. Application to tailor-made therapies is also possible since response to a drug can be analyzed for each individual.

CLAIMS

- 1. A method for expressing a transporter having transporter activity, wherein the method comprises culturing a host infected with a recombinant virus that comprises a gene encoding the transporter, and expressing the transporter on the envelope of a budding virus released from the host.
 - 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the virus is a baculovirus.
- 3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the transporter is derived from a non-virus.

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- 4. The method of any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter.
- 5. The method of claim 4 wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C:------
- 6. A virus that expresses a transporter having transporter activity.
 - 7. The virus of claim 6, wherein the transporter is of a non-viral origin.
 - 8. The virus of claim 7 wherein the virus is a baculovirus.
- 9. The virus of any of claims 6 to 8, wherein the virus is a budding virus.
 - 10. The virus of any of claims 6 to 9, wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter.
 - 11. The virus of claim 10, wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C.
 - 12. A method for measuring the activity of a transporter, wherein the method comprises expressing the transporter on a viral envelope.
- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the virus is a budding 30 baculovirus.
 - 14. The method of claim 12 or 13, wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter.
 - 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C.
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 16. A method of screening for a substance that inhibits or promotes transport activity of a transporter, wherein the method comprises the following steps:

- (a) expressing the transporter on a viral envelope,
- (b) contacting the transporter with a test substance, and
- (c) selecting a substance that inhibits or promotes the transport activity.
- 17. The method of claim 16 wherein the virus is a baculovirus.
- 18. the method of claim 16 or 17 wherein the virus is a budding virus.

- 19. The method of any of claims 16 to 18, wherein the transporter is of a non-viral origin.
- 10 20. The method of any of claims 16 to 19, wherein the transporter is a peptide transporter or an organic anion transporter.
 - 21. The method of claim 20, wherein the transporter is PepT1, PepT2, or OATP-C.
- -----22. The method-of any of claims 16 to 21, which comprises immobilizing the virus on a support.
 - 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the virus is immobilized on the support through an antibody against an envelope protein expressed on the viral envelope.
- 24. The method of claim 22, wherein the virus is immobilized 20 on the support through a biotin-streptavidin reaction by biotinylating a protein expressed on the viral envelope.

ABSTRACT

Methods for measuring transporter activity using budding baculoviruses that do not express endogenous transporters on their envelope have a low background level and can measure the target activity with a high sensitivity. Such methods can be used to measure functional changes due to transporter SNPs over a more extensive range of substrates, and can be applied to tailor-made therapies.